

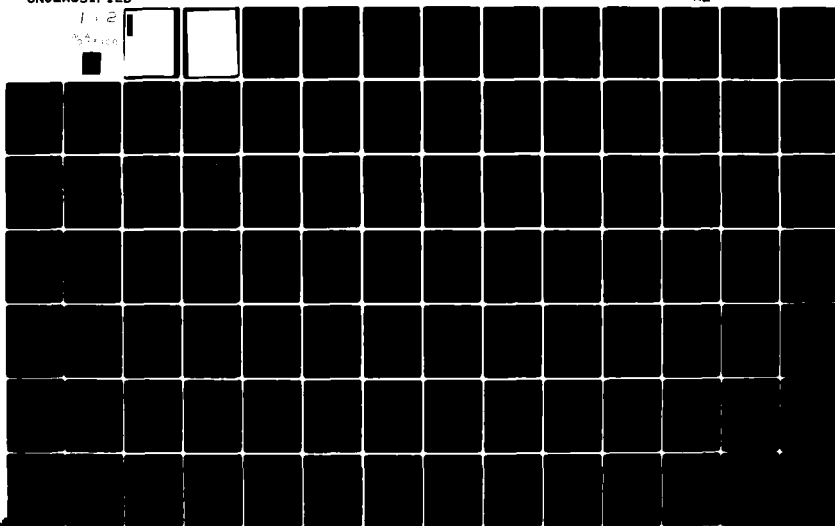
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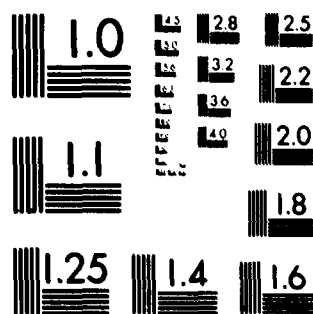
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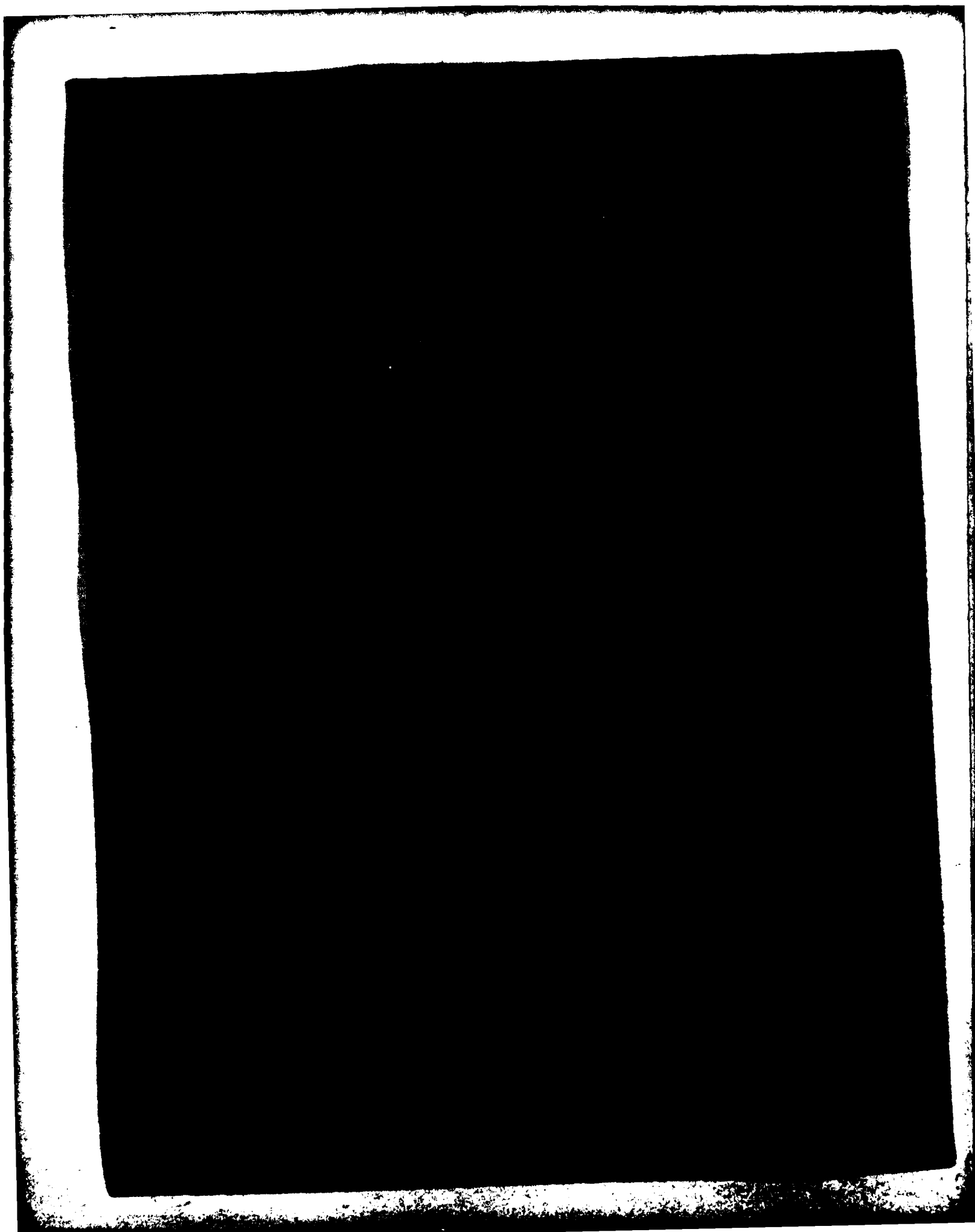


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SVIC NOTES

USSAMM PROGRAM

I would like to use this month's SVIC Notes to give our readers some background and a status report on the U.S. State of the Art Assessment of Mobility Measurement Program (USSAMM).

Many investigators feel that mechanical impedance, or mobility, concepts are useful for determining the dynamic behavior of complex systems - the dynamic behavior of coupled systems is one application. In most cases the responsibility for such systems is divided among several organizations. Therefore, if mobility measurements are used to determine the dynamic behavior of the total coupled system, it is important to know that investigators in different organizations are able to make consistent measurements. That is, if different experimenters were to measure the mobility of a single structure the scatter in the results should be low. Valid measurements of the dynamic behavior of coupled systems cannot be obtained otherwise.

The objectives of this survey are to determine if different experienced investigators can make consistent mobility measurements on the same structure, using different experimental techniques, and to assess the ability to determine the modal properties of structures from mobility data. This is very similar to a survey that Dr. David Ewins conducted in Great Britain and France between 1977 and 1979, and in fact, the same structures will be tested.

The structures will be circulated to the participants early in 1981 and all participants should have completed testing by the end of the year. Four structures were designed and each is appropriate for testing in one frequency range. (One of the four structures is made from composite material.) The participants will be free to select which structure (s) they wish to test and they will also choose their own test methods. Some participants may use more than one test method and, in this case, they will be free to designate which set of data are to be considered as their primary data to be included in the survey. Data processing will begin in the spring of 1981 and it will be completed a year later. If all goes well the results of this program should be available for a de-briefing meeting at the 53rd Shock and Vibration Symposium.

R.H.V.

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EDITORS RATTLE SPACE

REVIEW OF THE TECHNICAL LITERATURE

Each month you find several articles in the DIGEST that review specific topic areas in shock and vibration literature. These literature review articles are intended to provide on a periodic basis descriptions and critical evaluations of such literature that will be of use to experts in the field as well as engineers in related fields. Review articles are subjective reports on published literature; they therefore complement the objective listing of articles and reports published in the "abstracts" section of the DIGEST.

In my opinion, as the number of technical papers published continues to increase -- it has almost doubled in the past 5 years -- the literature review articles will become even more important to researchers and practicing engineers. It is a convenient way for engineers to keep abreast of current knowledge in major areas as well as related technical areas. In addition, literature review articles often provide an invaluable list of references in a few pages of text.

It is difficult to write these articles, and I want to commend our authors for 1980. I believe that their efforts have been a positive contribution to the engineering community. A list of authors and article titles for 1980 is given in this issue of the DIGEST.

If you are interested in joining our literature review program, please send me a brief description of the topic area you intend to review and critique. Topic areas should be as narrow as possible so that you can provide an in-depth analysis. We will respond with details of the program and initiate your complimentary subscription to the DIGEST.

R.L.E.

TORSIONAL VIBRATION OF SHIP ENGINE SHAFTS

D.K. Rao* and A. Sanyal**

Abstract. *Ship engine shafting can fail when the operating speed range contains torsional critical speeds. Such failures can be avoided if torsional vibration response characteristics of the shafting are analyzed during the design stage. This paper reviews the current literature dealing with determination of these characteristics using simple formulas, design charts, and complex computer programs.*

It is a commonly known fact that crankshaft failures can occur in internal combustion (I.C.) engine driven installation when the operating speed range contains significant torsional critical speeds. Because of the pulsating nature of the gas pressure in the cylinder and the inertia of the reciprocating parts, severe torsional stresses can develop in the main shafting; the result is either reduction of shaft life or fatigue failure.

Recent advances in the shipbuilding industry have resulted in the construction of large and powerful vessels with extremely complex propulsion systems. These systems frequently are multi-branched, having two or more drive units. A set of propellers driven by a number of medium capacity diesel engines results in height-wise compactness, lowers capital costs, and reduces maintenance. Branched shaft drives are being used in large capacity cargo vessels and container ships as well as in smaller vessels such as trawlers, in which a single engine is geared to the propeller, trawl winches, generators, and auxiliary equipment.

In order to avoid fatigue failure of crankshafts in such capital intensive machinery, it is essential that the following be carried out at the design stage: calculation of natural frequencies and modes, harmonic analysis of excitation torques, determination of critical speeds and severe orders, and calculation of maximum torsional stresses in the operating speed range.

This paper presents a review of current literature dealing with solutions to these problems and augments bibliographic sources available in texts published up to 1960 [1-5]. A concise article on torsional vibration analysis of reciprocating engines is also available [6].

Designers can use computer programs based on the Holzer method to compute the lowest torsional frequencies and modes of interest. However, because the Holzer method is a time consuming procedure, shorter methods such as simple formulas or design charts are preferred during the initial design stages or whenever possible; these simple methods are used to estimate torsional frequencies and modes as rapidly and accurately as possible. Figure 1 shows various facets of the topic under consideration.

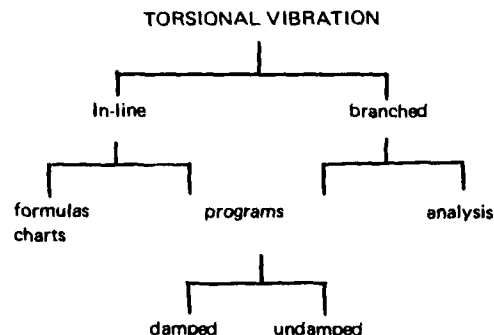


Figure 1. Torsional Vibration Problems in Diesel Engines

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IN-LINE ENGINES

Design formulas. The simplest torsional model of an m cylinder engine consists of m identical rotors attached to one or two additional rotors signifying flywheel and/or load (such as propeller or generator), as shown in Figure 2. Frequency equations of these simple models have been presented [3, 7-9]. Approximate formulas for estimating one-node torsional frequency were first developed by Bradbury [10]. More accurate formulas were compiled later [1, 2]. Gupta [11] formulated the dynamic matrix and used the matrix iteration method to develop formulas for one-node frequency and mode shapes of systems having four to eight cylinders. Accurate formulas and design charts for one-node frequency have also been presented for four cylinder engines [12, 13] and for six cylinder engines [14]. LR transformation with QD algorithm has been used [15] to determine formulas for one-node and two-node torsional frequencies of four, six, and eight cylinder engines having one or two additional rotors. A simplified procedure for calculating natural frequencies has also been outlined [16]. Panagopoulos [17] described a method for reducing engine and propeller shafting to a two-rotor system; he developed formulas for calculating natural frequencies and torsional response amplitudes when damping is taken into account.

Design charts. Design charts for estimating frequencies and modes of multi-cylinder engines having

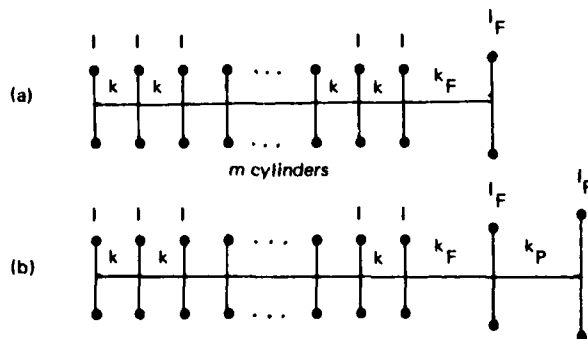


Figure 2. Multi-cylinder Engine with One or Two Additional Rotors

one or two additional rotors can be easily plotted from exact frequency equations or approximate frequency formulas. Gupta [11, 18] used the matrix iteration technique to develop design charts for one-node and two-node frequencies of engines with four to eight cylinders. The exact frequency equation has been utilized [7] to plot design charts for frequencies and modes of engines having as many as 12 cylinders. The Lewis method of reduction was used [19] to develop simple design charts for determining the lowest frequency. Ramanaiah and Nagaraj [14] have also developed design charts for one-node frequency of six-cylinder engines for a wide range of design parameters.

Computer programs. After the preliminary design has been completed using rough formulas or design charts, the system is analyzed in detail using specially developed computer programs. These general programs can be used to evaluate the free and forced vibration characteristics of general multi-rotor systems. They are usually based on the transfer matrix method originally developed by Holzer [20] and are designed to meet the input/output specifications of such classification societies as Lloyds [21]. Archer [22] presented a method for improving the computational accuracy of torsional stresses; he included appropriate formulas for propeller damping. The effect of propeller damping on torsional vibration amplitude is also taken into account in other formulas [23].

Orbeck [24] outlined a computer-oriented method for torsional vibration calculations and illustrated its use by a number of practical examples. Sarsten [25] presented a computer program that includes the effect of damping; the program uses a complex Holzer tabulation procedure for finding natural frequencies, modes, and maximum torsional stresses. Flowcharts for determining the harmonic components of crankshaft torque and forced torsional vibration response (either for resonant conditions or flank effects) have been presented by Archer [26]. The Archer method was used in stress calculation in another procedure [27]. Other computer programs for torsional vibration analysis of in-line engines have also been developed in Italy [28], in Norway [29], and in India [30].

A program for computing the torsional response of I.C. engine shafting subjected to constant or pulsating

external torques uses a continuous model to simulate the shafts with lumped rotors and dampers [31]. Transfer matrix technique is used to compute the frequencies and modes. An ALGOL program for computing torsional or axial characteristics of turbine-gear shaft systems has been presented [32]. These programs are essentially two electrical linear network programs; one determines the resonance frequency of the circuit, and the other calculates the current and voltage drops across an element of the circuit.

Geislinger [33] recently described an example in which the programs used revealed the existence of torsional vibrations in the gearing; these vibrations are not influenced by crankshaft stiffness and coupling. Such a situation can arise if a high-speed alternator is geared to a low-speed marine engine. The theoretically calculated torsional/axial vibration response in the shafting of a cargo ship has been compared with measured values; it was concluded that the prediction accuracy is quite good [34].

Automated design. Bradshaw and McCallion [35] used the Holzer method to develop a set of computer programs that automatically search/determine the drive shaft stiffness and flywheel inertia of a propulsion system so as to give the best spacing of critical speeds arising out of one-node mode of vibration. The problem of selecting optimal stiffnesses in order to space favorably the critical speeds has also been studied by Karaban and Igumentsev [36].

Variable-inertia effects. Classical analysis of torsional vibration of reciprocating engine assumes that inertia per cylinder line is constant. But it is well known [4] that the effective inertia of the crank assembly depends on crank angle. The dominant component of inertia varies twice per crank revolution. Sometimes a large variation of cylinder inertia and crankshaft torques give rise to interesting secondary resonances. This phenomenon is governed by differential equations with periodic coefficients. Influence of secondary resonances on torsional vibration behavior has recently been investigated [37-40].

BRANCHED-SHAFT SYSTEMS

Analysis. In contrast to in-line engines -- which yield tri-diagonal mass and stiffness matrices -- branched

shaft systems result in banded system matrices. Gilbert [41] used the dynamic matrix approach in a method for finding the natural frequencies of branched-shaft systems. The Lagrangian method was used [42] to compute the dynamic matrix; the matrix iteration method leads to one-node frequency. Shaikh [43] proposed a unique method for determining the natural frequencies of a branched system. All of the calculations start at the junction point and proceed simultaneously in all branches toward their respective ends. This procedure automatically eliminates matrix inversion. Dawson and Sidwell [44] investigated the relationship between frequencies of branched systems and frequencies of individual systems obtained when the branch point is clamped.

Computer programs. Computer programs for determining the torsional vibration characteristics of undamped branched systems are available [45, 46]. Other programs [32] are sufficiently general to include branched shaft system analysis. Computer programs based on the Jacobi method have been developed to determine the natural frequencies and modes of branched shaft system [45]. Salzman [46] used the Holzer-Newton method in a program for computing the natural frequencies and modes of branched shaft systems.

Computer programs for analysis of damped branched systems have also been developed [47]. This method eliminates the need for large matrices. Instead, characteristics of individual branches are evaluated separately and then combined in the form of a connection matrix the size of which depends on the number of branches of the system instead of the number of masses. Other programs [48] take into account the damping of propellers and the engines; equivalent viscous damping coefficients are determined from the formulas for energy dissipated per cycle. The energy balance principle is used to compute steady-state amplitudes.

The program developed by Liebig [49-52] uses Fast Fourier Transforms to perform harmonic analysis of excitation torques and computes natural frequencies by the Jacobi method. Larsen [53] developed a set of computer programs based on the theory of Hasselgruber [54] and Kritzer [55]. Larsen's programs include the effect of different phases between the engines and propellers and the influence of irregular cylinder pulses. These programs can take

a maximum of 80 masses and can be composed of a maximum of 8 main branches. Another set of computer programs [56] determines the torsional vibration characteristics of a damped branch shaft system; the Holzer method is used to determine the frequencies and modes. Complex arithmetic is used to determine the amplitudes and torques at specified rotors. The size of the connection matrix to be solved is no larger than twice the number of branches in the system.

CONCLUSION

The existing literature on determining torsional vibration characteristics of shafting of diesel engine-driven ships is reviewed. The review establishes that fairly accurate formulas and design charts are available for computing one-node and two-node frequencies and modes of multi-cylinder engines having one or two additional rotors. Computer programs of varying complexity and limitations are also available for predicting torsional stresses in in-line and branched shaft systems. Most of the computer programs use the Holzer technique for computing frequencies and modes. But it appears that such modern computational tools as automatic bandwidth minimization and profile storage schemes have not yet been utilized to develop computer programs capable of predicting torsional vibration characteristics of complex ship propulsion systems.

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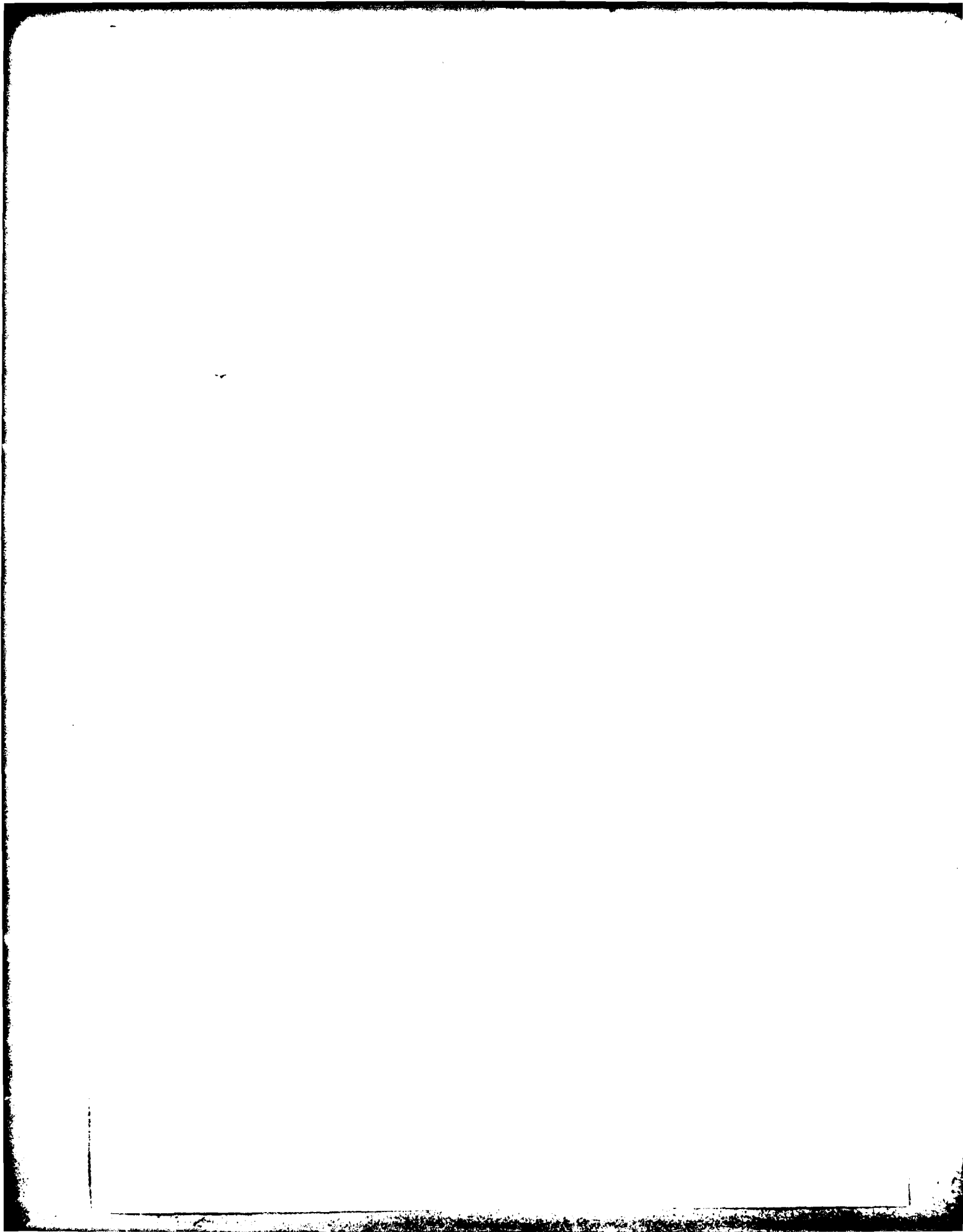
LITERATURE REVIEW: survey and analysis of the Shock and Vibration literature

The monthly Literature Review, a subjective critique and summary of the literature, consists of two to four review articles each month, 3,000 to 4,000 words in length. The purpose of this section is to present a "digest" of literature over a period of three years. Planned by the Technical Editor, this section provides the DIGEST reader with up-to-date insights into current technology in more than 150 topic areas. Review articles include technical information from articles, reports, and unpublished proceedings. Each article also contains a minor tutorial of the technical area under discussion, a survey and evaluation of the new literature, and recommendations. Review articles are written by experts in the shock and vibration field.

This issue of the DIGEST contains articles about vibration of overhead transmission lines and free vibration analysis of cooling towers.

Professor R.N. Dubey of the University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada and Dr. C. Sahey of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, Bihar, India have written a paper describing investigations in which theoretical results are combined with experimental data in attempts to assess the efficiency of design mechanisms for reducing vibration amplitude of power transmission lines.

Dr. R.L. Nelson of Central Electricity Research Laboratories, Leatherhead, Surrey, England has written a review of many of the theoretical techniques used since 1965 to analyze the free vibration of cooling towers.



VIBRATION OF OVERHEAD TRANSMISSION LINES III

R.N. Dubey* and C. Sahay**

Abstract. *This article describes investigations in which theoretical results are combined with experimental data in attempts to assess the efficiency of design mechanisms for reducing vibration amplitude of power transmission lines.*

An earlier literature review on the vibration of overhead transmission lines appeared in 1978 [7]. Three additional review articles [1, 18, 23] have appeared since that time. Beards [1] considered aeolian vibration, including factors affecting amplitude and frequency of cable in aeolian vibration and methods for its control. Migliore and Webster [18] reviewed methods for analyzing dynamic cable response. The efficacies of the lumped parameter approach, the finite element technique, and the method of weighted residual were also discussed. Ramamurti et al [23] reviewed the general behavior of transmission lines.

Two main types of transmission line vibration have been identified. They are known as aeolian and galloping. A conductor can be excited in one or the other type of motion depending upon the ambience. The motion can consist of one or several loops. The exchange of instabilities from one mode to another and from one type of motion to the other presents a formidable problem. Wake-induced oscillations of bundled conductors complicates the situation even further.

Because of the complexity of the problem, it has not been possible to obtain an analytical solution that can simultaneously explain the effects of all of the parameters and account for the different modes and types of conductor vibration. Simple models are usually analyzed. The theoretical results obtained from these models are supplemented by controlled experimental results and field data. The combination of theory and experiment is the only way currently available to design and measure the efficiency of control mechanisms for reducing vibration amplitude.

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AEOLIAN VIBRATION

Aeolian vibration is induced by a vortex shed alternately from the top and bottom of a conductor exposed to air flow. Steady wind flow is usually assumed, and vibration amplitude is obtained by equating power dissipated to wind power input. In practice, however, the air flow is seldom steady. Simmons and Cleary [26] have presented data obtained by direct measurement of the unsteady pressure distribution on a cylinder undergoing sinusoidal oscillation in turbulent air flow. The Reynolds number ranged from 3000 to 4000.

Other investigators [6] used a nonlinear oscillator to simulate the phenomenon of vortex shedding on a vibrating circular cylinder. The wind excitation was modeled with an aerodynamic mass, spring, and damper; their values were a nonlinear function of the amplitude. Gustiness and fluctuation in wind velocity were allowed for; the solution was obtained using a modal approach. The results seemed to fit the field observations.

The usefulness of various forms of dampers in suppressing aeolian vibration has been studied [5]. The finite difference and finite element methods were used to find the natural frequency and mode shapes.

It seems that a stochastic model would be more appropriate to describe aeolian vibration. Such a model would require more field data and careful correlation of interacting parameters.

GALLOPING

Galloping is caused by aerodynamic forces generated due to air flow past iced conductors. It is a large-amplitude low-frequency vertical motion that is often accompanied, at least initially, by torsional oscilla-

tion. The two theories that have been proposed to explain the phenomenon are the Den Hartog theory and the torsional theory.

The Den Hartog instability occurs when the negative slope of the lift coefficient is larger than the drag coefficient. Richardson [24] and Richardson and Fox [25] used this criterion to discuss galloping and methods for its control. The effect of twisting on single conductors under heavy ice is favorable [24]: for a figure-8 cable, the use of round snap-on cylinders inhibits galloping in high wind [25].

Nigol and Buchan [20] reported that the Den Hartog mechanism is not the cause of galloping. It was their opinion that galloping is caused largely by the self-excited torsional mechanism [21]. (According to torsional theory, galloping is caused by wind-induced torsional oscillations of the iced conductor that generate vertical oscillatory aerodynamic forces.) Moreover, Nigol and Buchan found it necessary to use dynamic test measurements with proper damping characteristics to predict dynamic conductor instabilities; static measurements were inadequate.

Moore [19] discussed wave-induced oscillations and conditions under which large amplitude oscillations are likely to occur. Gawronski and Hawk [10, 11] simulated catenary galloping on a computer. Their formulation includes motion with four degrees of freedom (three translational and one rotational) and span-wise variation in aerodynamic forces and cable elasticity. The theoretical results were compared with galloping observations on a bundled two-conductor transmission line. The agreement of these observations with experimental results and their comparison with computed results support the accuracy of simulation. In another study of conductor shape effects wake-induced galloping was simulated [10]. Results for bundled conductors having different span lengths and varying conductor separation were also reported [10]. The effect of using stranded conductor and initial torque was discussed. Other field data supports the assumptions in the model; the model supports the torsional theory. Nicol, Clark, and Howard [22] utilized the same torsional theory to calculate torsional moments and stiffness of bundle conductors. They concluded that the damping torque requirements of the spacer clamp should be based on the moments.

Goto and Koike [11], however, utilized the Den Hartog mechanism to suggest a method for preventing galloping. The results of numerical calculations were shown to agree with the observations. It is possible, therefore, that both mechanisms contribute to galloping. The conditions favoring one or the other remain to be determined.

Tsui [28, 29] made theoretical and experimental studies on Pylone, a Chainette line. He simulated two-span three-conductor models. Calculations were done for fixed end conditions in order to obtain the maximum load and stress levels in the members of the supporting structure. Perturbation and finite element techniques were used for theoretical calculations. Results of the two methods were in good agreement. More realistic end conditions have been achieved by using a horizontal variable spring constant to include the effect of adjacent span. Calculations indicate that, beyond a particular stiffness value, dynamic effects are more significant than static ones. Four-span models have also been formulated and studied. Experimental results have been obtained for a full-scale two-mile long St.-Melaine line consisting of 10 unequal spans and 11 towers. Two- and three-loop modes were excited by suitably placed shakers. The results reported for two-loop modes were not as good as for the three-loop modes; it is likely that the discrepancies are attributable to the spring stiffness chosen to simulate the end conditions.

Brokenshire [3] presented results of an experimental study and a fatigue analysis of the members of a structure under dynamic loads resulting from galloping of conductors.

Bouche [2] discussed the characteristics of vibration dampers after studying the attenuation pattern of overhead lines. Theoretical results and experimental observations showed that the attenuation effect was present throughout the span. The results were extrapolated to infer that dampers with similar values of dynamic mass should produce about the same attenuation throughout the frequency and wind speed ranges of interest. Such an inference would be safer with more exhaustive results. Hardy and Bourdon [13] considered the influence of spacer dynamic properties as a control of bundle conductor motion. Articulated damping and non-damping spacers as well as commercial types were

observed. For aeolian vibration the damping spacers yielded better control. For sub-span oscillations, however, the results showed that non-damping spacers were better.

Howard [15, 16] studied the effect of detuning pendulums for single and bundled conductors. He formulated the detuning method of control from the torsional theory for single and bundle conductors. Field trail data were reported by Howard and Pohlman [14].

CONCLUSIONS

A stochastic model for aeolian vibration and galloping is appropriate; therefore, a statistical analysis of field data is desirable. The IEEE recommendation of 150 microns (μ) has been accepted as the limiting value of strain and the acceptable level of line vibration [4]. Crossover frequency/amplitude analysis, peak-through analysis incorporating randomness in peak-through vibration, and spectral analysis of line vibrations are used to estimate the vibration pattern. The paucity of experimental observations stands in the way of comparisons of the effects of different variables by the procedures listed above. Gambhir and Batchelor [8, 9] do not write directly of galloping, but their parameter study of free vibration of sagged cables could be adapted to solving a galloping problem. Stafford's method [27] would be expected to give faster results in less time.

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FREE VIBRATION ANALYSIS OF COOLING TOWERS

R.L. Nelson*

Abstract. *A critical review of many of the theoretical techniques used since 1965 to analyze the free vibration of cooling towers is presented. Comparison of theoretical methods and experimental results shows that most theoretical methods have not yielded accurate results, primarily because the column-supports of the tower have not been accurately modeled. Explicit definition of column-supports and use of the property of rotational periodicity lead to accurate predictions of the free vibration of cooling towers and allow efficient use of computer facilities.*

It is now realized that the dynamic stress induced in a cooling tower at resonance is a crucial structural factor. Wind-induced resonant stress is approximately inversely proportional to the square of the resonant frequency; therefore, the lowest resonant frequency of a tower is arguably the single most important parameter with respect to dynamic behavior. It is thus important to have an accurate estimate of the lowest resonant frequency (or frequencies) of a cooling tower during the design stage. Such information is also required for assessments of the structural integrity of existing cooling towers. Accurate, inexpensive, and efficient theoretical techniques are thus of immediate interest.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Until 1965 considerable effort was expended in analyzing the structural implications of static wind loading on cooling towers [1-10]. It was shown by several workers, including Der and Fidler [10], that hyperboloidal shells-of-revolution are reasonably resistant to buckling under steady-state wind loading up to wind speeds of 200 miles (320 kilometers) per hour. Little if any attention was given, however, to analyzing the dynamic response of cooling towers; the reason was that the possible resonant stress

caused by wind-induced vibrations was considered to be of secondary importance.

Engineers became aware of the crucial importance of dynamic stresses induced in cooling towers by winds with dynamic components of force when gale force winds caused the collapse of three newly constructed cooling towers in England at Ferrybridge 'C' Power Station in November, 1965. Observers present at the collapse of one of the towers reported that a general ovaling and rippling below the throat were followed by large movements over an area whose diameter was about half that of the tower. A few seconds later the tower collapsed. The large amplitude vibrations had periods of several seconds. The report of the Committee of Inquiry of the Central Electricity Generating Board (C.E.G.B.) into the collapse of the towers emphasized the need for a more realistic appraisal of wind loading, and for a better representation of the fluctuating component in the structural analyses of cooling towers [11].

A major program of investigation was begun at the Central Electricity Research Laboratories of the C.E.G.B. to determine the mechanics of the collapse of the Ferrybridge towers. The behavior of carefully designed model towers in wind tunnels was observed [12]. It is of interest that this was probably the first experimental program reported in the literature in which accurate dimensions of the column-supports and variation of thickness in the shells-of-revolution were used for the cooling tower models. It was deduced that resonant stresses were partly responsible for the collapse of the Ferrybridge towers. The possible failure mechanism was that resonance along the meridia of the towers caused excessive tensile stresses, which resulted in failure of the steel reinforcements. Cracks then developed and the buckling mode caused the eventual collapse of the towers. It was concluded that resonant stresses could be a

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serious problem with some tower designs and that the single most important parameter appeared to be the lowest natural frequency.

THEORETICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSES

Since the C.E.G.B. report [11] was published in 1965, a considerable degree of effort has been expended to determine both experimentally (on model structures) and theoretically the free vibration characteristics of cooling towers. The first stage of such investigations is usually the determination of the lowest natural frequencies and corresponding mode shapes of the towers, because if these vibrating properties are not measured or calculated accurately, ensuing resonant stresses would be subject to even greater error.

Except in the case of relatively simple geometries such as cylinders, cones, and spheres, comparatively little effort has been directed toward analyzing vibrating general shells-of-revolution -- i.e., shells with meridia that are more properly defined by a polynomial function than by a simple analytical expression, as for example, a hyperbola.

Kalnins [8] described a method of solution for obtaining the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of general shells-of-revolution. His method is based on the classical linear bending theory of shells derived by Reissner [13]. The method is analogous to the Mykstad-Prohl method for beams [14, 15] and is therefore a trial and error method. Prior knowledge of the approximate frequency of the required solution is necessary for economical application of the method. For each trial frequency a determinant is evaluated. When the determinant changes sign, the interpolated value of the natural frequency obtained is considered to be the solution.

The resonant frequency of axisymmetric structures can be obtained using the method of Percy, Pian, Klein, and Navaratna [16] and Webster [17]. Webster's method [17] uses a ring finite element and appears to be reasonably efficient. The former method [16] involves conical elements; thus a large number of elements are required to obtain an accurate solution for structures with meridional curvature.

Hashish [18] analyzed the free vibration of a hyperboloidal cooling tower using a modified finite difference method and compared the results with measured values. (The same structure was also analyzed by other investigators [37], who solved the differential equations of motion.) The theoretical values were significantly lower than the experimental ones.

Neal [19] determined experimentally and theoretically the two lowest natural frequencies for a hyperboloidal shell supported by four pairs of inclined column-supports. The second lowest frequency predicted by both techniques agreed to within about 18%. The lowest frequency agreed to within about 1.5%. He again experimentally determined the resonant frequencies of the same shell when supported by 40 pairs of column-supports. (In full-scale cooling towers, the usual practice is to employ a large number of pairs of column-supports; 40 is a typical number.) However, he did not then theoretically analyze the structure. No firm conclusions can be made from the results of Neal's investigation.

Woodman and Severn [20] used a doubly curved shell finite element to analyze an idealized (i.e., constant thickness was assumed and no attempt was made to model the column-supports) model of the Ferrybridge 'C' cooling tower. Note that, because a shell finite element was used, no prior assumption was made that the structure was axisymmetric -- a noteworthy departure from the usual practice of using axisymmetric or ring elements. The theoretical results were compared to the experimental results of Williams [21]. Unfortunately very poor agreement was obtained. This might have been due in part to insufficient core-storage of the computer so that the number of elements necessary for satisfactory convergence was not available.

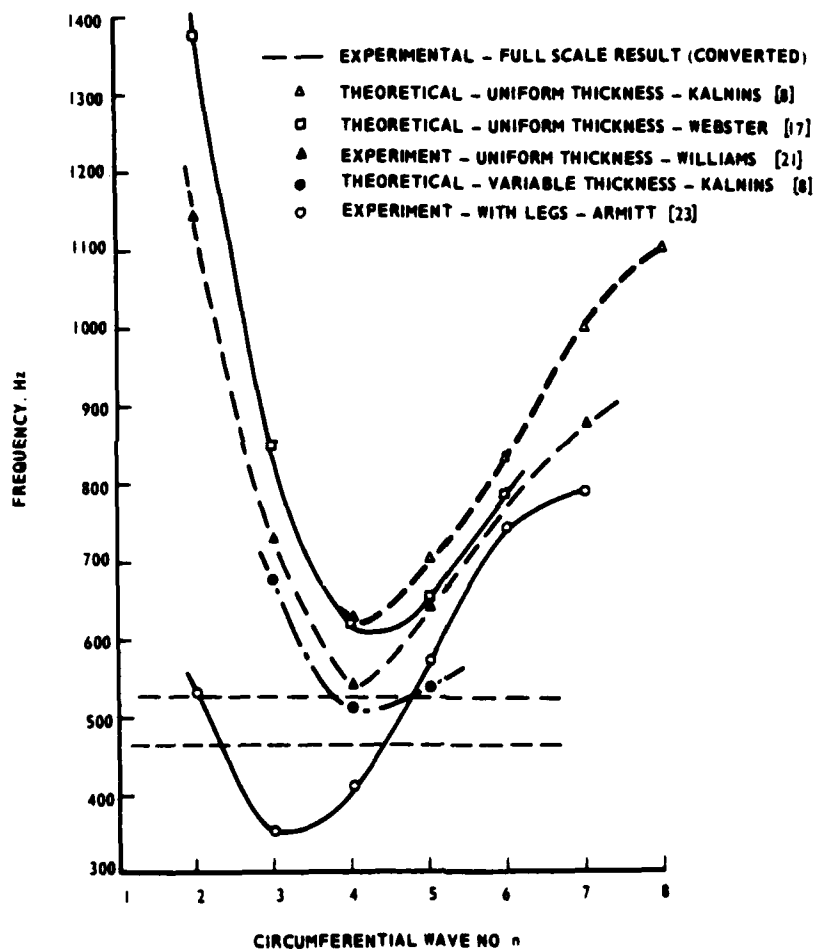
It is of interest to compare some experimental and theoretical results for an idealized cooling tower model. Williams [21] carried out frequency response tests on a 1/576th scale nickel model of a Ferrybridge cooling tower. The model had no column-supports and was of uniform thickness. Theoretical and experimental results are superimposed on those obtained by Williams [21] in the figure: Kalnin [8] used the program SHEL [22] for variable thickness; Webster solved uniform thickness [17] using the program NOTTo2 [24]; Armit's experimental

results [23] were for a model in which the column-supports and variable thickness were accurate.

Note that the base plate used by Armit for his model was not rigid and probably resulted in lower resonant frequencies -- a harmonic-circumferential-wave number less than four -- than would have occurred with a rigid base. However, subsequent studies indicated that

frequencies corresponding to wave numbers greater than four are probably not significantly affected.

Agreement between experimental and theoretical results is generally indifferent. For the relatively simple case with constant thickness and no column-supports, the error at the lowest frequency is about 10%. Moreover, the experimental results for the



Comparison of Natural Frequencies of Ferrybridge 'C' Cooling Tower Model
(1/578th Nickel Model)

model with column-supports [23] are significantly lower than the theoretical values for the idealized cooling towers.

The two lowest resonant frequencies of the full-scale tower were also measured during a perfunctory experimental investigation. The frequencies were converted to the model values by applying the formula

$$F_m = F_f \sqrt{\frac{M_f E_m}{E_f M_m}} \times (\text{scale factor} = 576)$$

where F, M, and E are frequency, mass density, and Young's Modulus, respectively. The subscripts m and f pertain to the model and full-scale structures. Values of the non-dimensional quantity, Poisson's Ratio, are assumed to be the same for both materials. If these values are dissimilar, however, the error in the converted frequency is small [29]. The converted frequencies are depicted in the figure as two dashed lines, the number of meridional modes m and the number of harmonic circumferential wave numbers n were not measured. All theoretical frequencies are higher than the lower of the two converted frequen-

cies. The conclusion to be drawn from the figure therefore is that little correlation exists between theoretical and experimental values.

In order to establish conclusively that the poor correlation obtained for the Ferrybridge tower is representative of theoretical predictions for the other tower designs, similar results for several other model cooling towers were compiled (see Table 1). The models were made from Devcon B, an epoxy resin with added steel powder, and were 1/250th scale size. The models were carefully made and had column-supports. The computer programs SHEL [22] and NOTTo2 [24] were used to generate the solution. The values in parentheses in Table 1 are the number of harmonic-circumferential-wavelengths (n). Again, there is poor correlation between the experimental and theoretical results. Also, as before, the theoretical resonant frequencies tend to be higher than the experimental results.

Burrough, Jeary, and Winney [25] were among the first workers to instrument a full-scale model in order

Table 1. Experimentally Measured and Theoretically Calculated Resonant Frequencies of Model Cooling Towers with Column-Supports

Model Cooling Tower	Natural Frequency (Hz)		Experiment [23]
	Theoretical		
	Kalnins [8]	Webster [17]	
Thorpe Marsh	185.3 (3) 112.3 (4) 180.2 (5)	182.9 (3) 151.2 (4) 157.7 (5)	93 (3) 102 (4) 125 (4)
Drakelow 'C'	Not calculated	220.0 (2) 140.5 (3) - 106.7 (4) 131.0 (5)	53 (2) 64 (3) 72 (-) 79 (4) 118 (5)
Hams Hall 'C'	Not calculated	140.1 (3) 101.8 (4) 129.6 (5)	79 (3) 103.5 (4) 150.0 (-)
Skelton Grange 'B'	Not calculated	224 (2) 141.5 (3) 143.4 (4)	56 (2) 66.5 (3)
Ferrybridge 'C'	94.5 (3) 71.0 (4) 74.4 (5)	117.8 (3) 85.9 (4) 93 (5)	49 (3) 57 (4) 80 (5)

The numbers in parentheses indicate the values of n. a dash means the value of n is uncertain

to measure structural resonance. They recorded the output of a number of accelerometers placed at strategic positions on the tower surface; power spectral densities were obtained, and the probable and possible resonant frequencies were estimated. These frequencies are given in column three of Table 2. In column two of that table the resonant frequencies of the model have been converted to full-scale values by applying the conversion formula given previously. There are difficulties in comparing the values given in columns two and three because the mode shapes were not available for both the model and full-scale towers. It could also be argued that there is some uncertainty in the material values assumed for the conversion equation.

When the tower was idealized as a uniform shell and the programs SHEL and NOTTo2 were used to calculate the lowest natural frequency, values of 145.8 Hz and 150.6 Hz, respectively, were obtained. These values compare unfavorably with both the value of 66 Hz measured for the model tower which included column-supports, and the value of 0.41 Hz measured for the full-scale structure (see Table 2) which when converted is 44 Hz. Again the theoretical results are higher than the experimental ones.

NON-AXISYMMETRIC MODELING OF COLUMN-SUPPORTS

It has been shown above that theoretical results obtained for idealized towers without column-supports have little relevance if they are intended as a prediction of the behavior of full-scale or realistically

modeled structures. The column-supports appear, therefore, to have an important effect on the free-vibration behavior of cooling towers; in addition, attempts to idealize the column-supports as an axisymmetric shell lead to unreliable results. Noteworthy, therefore, are the theoretical methods for static analyses devised by Gould and Seng-Lip [6] and Abu-Sitta [7]. They attempted to incorporate the effects of column-supports on a rational basis.

For dynamic analyses various finite element methods [26, 27, 38, 39] are instructive. In one case [26] a doubly curved shell finite element was used, the effects of column-supports were included by omitting parts of the shell at the base. The cooling tower chosen by Deb Nath [26] for his calculations was the full-scale tower at the Didcot Power Station (England). His values for the natural frequencies are at variance with the experimental values obtained by Winney [28] for the actual full-scale tower.

In another study [38] the column-supports were treated as discrete springs attached to the base of the shell. For technical and economic reasons the number of discrete springs was not made equal to the number of column-supports of the tower analyzed. Good agreement was obtained with the theoretical results reported by Gould, Sen, and Suryotomo [39]. They treated the column-supports as uniformly distributed springs. In one comparison of calculations [39] with experimental results [19], the theoretical frequencies were found to be 14 and 27% higher (depending on the flexibility assumed for the base) than the lowest natural frequency measured [19]. The significant discrepancy between

Table 2. Comparison of Frequencies for 1/250th Scale Model and Full-Scale Cooling Tower at West Burton

Model Frequency (Hz)		Full Scale Frequency (Hz)
Measured	Converted	Measured
66	0.61	0.41
78	0.72	0.61
103	0.95	0.81
112	1.06	-
128	1.19	0.96
143	1.33	1.06
160	1.48	1.20
180	1.67	1.42
213	1.98	1.58

these experimental and theoretical results cannot be assessed because the experimental mode shapes were not defined.

Resonant frequencies of the Paradise cooling tower (U.S.A.) have been calculated [27]. Two types of finite elements were used: a three-dimensional beam finite element and an orthotropic quadrilateral flat finite element oriented arbitrarily in three-dimensional space. The beam elements were used to represent the column-supports and the flat elements were used to model the hyperboloidal shell-of-revolution. The resonant frequencies calculated by this method have not been validated because experimental results are not available. However, it should be noted that the central processor unit (c.p.u.) time required by the CDC 6500 digital computer used for the analysis was 2124 seconds. The long c.p.u. time is attributable in part to the flat plate used to represent a doubly curved structure. As a result convergence of the element would be expected to be poor. In addition, because the entire tower, including column-supports was analyzed, a large number of degrees of freedom would have been required.

COOLING TOWER AS A ROTATIONALLY PERIODIC STRUCTURE

A method developed recently [29, 30] uses the property of rotational periodicity exhibited by cooling towers to overcome the difficulties encountered by previous workers in the field. The method is described below.

A structure is rotationally periodic when identical segments are symmetrically arrayed about an axis-of-revolution. MacNeal, Harder, and Mason [31] have used this property to simplify the analyses of static stress problems, steady-state heat transfer, and vibration analysis with the finite element Computer program NASTRAN. The method of Thomas [32, 33] is similar except that he [33] employs complex numbers instead of real arithmetic; complex numbers simplify the equation required to define the technique because sine and cosine components of displacement need not be considered separately. Thomas [32] regards any normal mode of vibration as a wave propagating around a structure in which the wave undergoes a phase change ψ between adjacent sub-structures. When using the method of Thomas in a

finite element program, it is necessary only to calculate the mass and stiffness matrices of one representative substructure, even though the natural frequencies and normal mode shapes or other vibratory properties of the entire rotationally periodic structure are to be calculated. The degrees of freedom on one boundary of the substructure, say the left-hand, are constrained; all the displacements have the same amplitude as the corresponding displacements on the right-hand boundary but have the prescribed phase difference of ψ . This can be expressed in complex arithmetic as

$$[U_L] = [U_R] \times \exp (+i\psi)$$

where $[U_L]$ and $[U_R]$ are the complex displacement vectors on the left- and right-hand boundaries, respectively, and $i = \sqrt{-1}$.

From a computational aspect the displacements are treated as undergoing a transformation as, for example, a coordinate transformation. The stiffness matrix of the entire structure is then given by

$$[K] = [T]^T [K_s] [T]$$

where $[K_s]$ is the stiffness matrix of a representative substructure, and $[T]$ is the transformation matrix, and $[]^T$ signifies matrix transposition. The mass matrix of the entire structure is similarly obtained; both matrices can then be used for conventional finite element analyses.

Nelson [29] and Nelson and Thomas [30] have used this technique in the finite element program VACTIL [34] to calculate the natural frequencies and mode shapes of a cooling tower at the Didcot Power Station. For each value of n calculated, the time required on an IBM 370 computer was 39 seconds. The column-supports were explicitly defined by beam elements [36] and the shell-of-revolution by doubly curved shell elements [26]. The computed results were compared with experimental values obtained for both the full-scale and model structures.

The experimentation on the full-scale structure was conducted by Winney [28] over a period of years and, as far as this author is aware, yielded the most complete information reported in the literature heretofore for a large (114 metres tall, minimum diameter of 52 metres) natural draught cooling tower. The

tower was vibrated at a resonant frequency by six reciprocating masses (one tonne tracks) attached at equi-distant points on the circumference of the tower (at a height of 15 m). The resonance was sustained by a modified version of the electronic apparatus described in reference [35].

The experimentation on the model cooling tower was conducted [29] on an exact 1/250th scale replica, and resonance was controlled by a system similar to that used by Winney [28].

A summary of results [29, 30] is given in Table 3. Good correlation is obtained between the experimental results for the model structure and the theoretical values. The correlation of the theoretical results with the experimental results for the full-scale

structure is not as good as for the model but is generally better than the correlation of results reviewed earlier in this paper. Nelson [29] reports that this is because elasticity in the vertical direction at the base of the full-scale structure (of the order of 10^9 N/m) causes the lower resonant frequencies to fall in value whereas the base of the model cooling tower is sensibly rigid. This view is also supported by Winney [28]. For comparison, results for the Didcot tower from a previous finite element technique [26] representative of methods which assume that column-supports can be modeled by an axisymmetric shell are given in columns 8 and 9. (Note that the frequencies given in [26] are corrected for the more accurate values of the material properties given elsewhere [30].) The resonant frequencies predicted by the axisymmetric method are significantly higher

Table 3. Comparison of Resonant Frequencies and Mode Shapes Obtained Experimentally and Theoretically for the Cooling Tower of Didcot Power Station

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Finite Element Method [30]		Experimentation on 1/250th Scale Model [29]			Experimentation on Full-Scale Structure [28]		Axisymmetric Finite Element Method [26]	
Resonant Frequency		Measured Resonant Frequency	Converted Frequency	Measured	Measured Resonant Frequency	Measured	Resonant Frequency	
(Hz)	m, n	(Hz)	(Hz)	m, n	(Hz)	m, n	(Hz)	m, n
1.16	2, 4	124.5	1.16 (0)*	2, 4	1.08 (-7.5)	2, 4	1.37 [+18.1]†	2, 4
1.24	3, 5	136.6	1.27 (+2.4)	3, 5	1.18 (-4.8)	2, 5	1.45 [+14.2]	2, 5
1.40	2, 3	147.0	1.37 (-2.1)	2, 3	1.30 (-7.1)	2, 3	1.73 [+26.3]	2, 3
1.39	3, 6	156.0	1.45 (+4.3)	3, 6	1.41 (+1.4)	3, 6	1.66 [+14.5]	3, 6
1.63	3, 7	174.0	1.62 (-0.6)	3, 7	1.62 (-0.6)	3, 7	1.84 [+13.6]	3, 7
1.92	2, 8	209.5	1.95 (+1.6)	3, 8	1.98 (+3.1)	2, 8	2.04 [+4.6]	2, 8

* The numbers in parentheses refer to the percentage difference with respect to Column 1

† The numbers in square brackets refer to the percentage difference with respect to Column 4

than the corresponding experimental values, especially for the lower modes, which are of most interest to the engineer. This demonstrates the importance of accurately including the effects of column-supports.

CLOSURE

A review of many of the theoretical techniques used to analyze the free vibration of cooling towers has been presented. It has been observed that, in general, theoretical resonant frequencies are significantly higher than corresponding experimental values. Thus resonant stresses, which are more difficult to calculate accurately than resonant frequencies, would be suspect. Two aspects of many of the theoretical analyses that result in unquantifiable errors are analyzing the model cooling tower as an idealized axisymmetric structure and inaccurate modeling of the discrete nature of the column-supports at the base of the tower.

Accurate representation of the column-supports, however, has been seen to lead to a large number of degrees of freedom that require excessive computer time. The property of rotational periodicity exhibited by a cooling tower has been of value in reducing computer time and results in good agreement between calculated and experimental values.

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ANNUAL ARTICLE INDEX

FEATURE ARTICLES

	ISSUE	PAGES
Ungar, E.E. and Kurzweil, L.G. Means for the Reduction of Noise Transmitted from Subways to Nearby Buildings	1	5-12
Jennings, A. Eigenvalue Methods for Vibration Analysis	2	3-16
Curtis, A.J. Dynamic Testing - How Far We've Come - How Much Further To Go	3	3-8
Hager, R.W. Dynamic Analysis and Design - Challenge for the Future	4	3-12
Shea, R. and Mescall, J.F. Shock in Solids: Army Materials Research and Applications	5	7-18
Nicholson, D.W. Stable Response of Damped Linear Systems	6	3-4
Iwatsubo, T. Stability Problems of Rotor Systems	7	3-8
Takeda, N. Localized Impact Problems of Composite Laminates	8	3-10
Lalanne, M. Vibration in Jet Engines	9	3-9
Dungar, R. Historical Aspects of the Seismic Analysis of Large Dams	10	3-8
Leissa, A.W. Vibrations of Turbine Engine Blades by Shell Analysis	11	3-10
Rao, D.K. and Sanyal, A. Torsional Vibration of Ship Engine Shafts	12	3-8

LITERATURE REVIEWS

	ISSUE	PAGES
Done, G.T.S. Recent Advances in Helicopter Vibration Control	1	21-25
Krajcinovic, D. Some Transient Problems of Submerged Elasto-Plastic Structures	1	15-19
Ragulskis, K.M. Vibromotors	2	27-30
Rao, J.S. Turbomachine Blade Vibration	2	19-26
Matsuzaki, Y. Shock Response Spectrum and Maximax Response	3	11-15
SenGupta, G. Vibrations of Periodic Structures	3	17-31
Smith, C.C. Literature Review - Automobile Ride Quality	4	15-20
Chen, S.S. Cross-Flow-Induced Instabilities of Circular Cylinders	5	21-34
Singh, R. Modeling of Fluid Transients in Machines - Part I: Basic Considerations	6	7-14
Singh, R. Modeling of Fluid Transients in Machines - Part II: Advanced Considerations	7	11-17
Blanks, H.S. Equivalence Techniques for Vibration Testing	8	13-23
Holmes, R. Squeeze-Film Damping of Rotordynamic Systems	9	11-15
Hundal, M.S. Literature Review - Pneumatic Shock Absorbers and Isolators	9	17-21
Ahlbeck, D.R. and Harrison, H.D. Techniques for Measurement of Wheel-Rail Forces	10	31-41
Birchak, J.R. and Rader, D. Damping of Mechanical Vibrations and Acoustic Waves	10	11-30

LITERATURE REVIEWS (CONTINUED)

	ISSUE	PAGES
Adams, M.L. Nonlinear Rotor Dynamics Analysis	11	13-18
Jensen, J.J. Wave-Induced Ship Hull Vibrations: A Review	11	19-25
Dubey, R.N. and Sahay, C. Vibration of Overhead Transmission Lines III	12	11-14
Nelson, R.L. Free Vibration Analysis of Cooling Towers	12	15-24

BOOK REVIEWS

LARGE GROUND MOVEMENTS AND STRUCTURES

J.D. Geddes, Editor
John Wiley and Sons, Toronto, New York, 1978

Professor Geddes has systematically arranged a large number of papers presented at a conference held in Cardiff. The book is a general survey and contains illustrations of surface and near-surface ground movements that occur as a result of extraction of coal and tunnelling. The effects of such movements on structures are also illustrated. The estimation and measurement of such movements in different soil conditions are emphasized. Mathematical complexities have been avoided insofar as possible. The book is a welcome addition to the technology of large ground movements and structures. The reviewer feels that the book will serve as a valuable guide to both engineers and theoreticians.

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Birbhum, W. Bengal
India

FRACTURE OF COMPOSITE MATERIALS

G.C. Sih and V.P. Tamuzs, Editors
Sijthoff & Noordhoff, The Netherlands, 1979

This book contains the proceedings of the first USA-USSR symposium on the fracture of composite materials. The meeting was held at the Hotel Jurmola, Riga, USSR on September 4-7, 1978.

The intent of the symposium was to bring together a small group of experts in the field of fracture of composite materials to 1) review the fundamentals of the subject, 2) discuss the problem areas, and

3) display current developments. The need to share this information with all those currently working in this field was accomplished by publishing the symposium proceedings. The 33 technical papers treat many aspects of theoretical and experimental fracture of composite materials. Both microscopic and macroscopic cracking are addressed. The editors have classified the contents into the following five sections:

- Microfracture
- Statistical and Analytical Methods
- Fracture Analysis
- Failure Analysis
- Experimental Analysis

This book is an excellent general reference for information concerning the fracture of composite materials. It should be stressed that a complete and detailed treatment of all aspects of this field cannot be contained in a single publication. However, if one supplements the material of this book with the information referenced in the various bibliographies, a complete treatment of the subject of fracture of composites is available.

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MODERN FORMULAS FOR STATICS AND DYNAMICS

W.D. Pilkey and Pin Yu Chang
McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, New York, 1978

This book differs from a number of other books of a similar nature in that it describes the use of advanced equations in dynamics and statics. Although directions for writing large computer programs are

given, the book does not contain any programs; rather, programs developed by the Structural Members Users Group are referred to. However, the equations needed to write programs for solving statics and dynamics problems are given. The authors use the transfer matrix approach and do not consider the finite element approach.

The book contains 14 chapters and two appendices. Chapter I contains descriptions of beams, plates, shells, and stresses. Modeling of complex structures is also given. Chapter II considers all types of beams -- columns, beams of variable area, thermally loaded beams, and beams on elastic foundations. Equations that are developed include one for shear deformation. Various boundary conditions and the way in which they can be implemented in transfer function matrix equations are discussed. Modeling for both static and dynamic equations, including time-dependent acceleration (transient response), is given, as is the application of Voigt-Kelvin materials. Results of computer solutions to such beam problems as columns and frequency analysis of a drilling platform are presented. The reviewer considers this a well done chapter that the analyst will be able to use. One significant omission is a detailed listing of a simple computer program.

Chapters III and IV contain descriptions of torsional and longitudinal static and dynamic problems and their solutions. The authors derive the necessary equations. Applications of geared systems in torsion and extensional springs in longitudinal are illustrated in computer program output.

Chapter V is concerned with torsion of thin-walled beams, including warping stresses of I beams, angles of twist are derived. Dynamic response to arbitrary loading, including non-proportional damping, is considered.

Chapter VI is a short chapter on rotating shafts; bearing stiffness (isotropic and multi-plane) and shear deformation are covered. Uncoupled equations are considered for isotropic bearings and applied to unbalance response, critical speeds, and transient

response. In the reviewer's opinion the chapter should have been expanded to include bearings on pedestal loading, different types of bearings and their spring constants, shafts passing through resonance, and sub-synchronous torsional response problems in large machines.

Chapters VII and VIII contain short discourses on gridwork and a discussion on discs. This important structural element of turbines and other rotating equipment is considered to be either rotating, applied by external pressure, shrink-fit, or in segments. The complex disc equations -- including static and dynamic response with no damping or proportional damping -- are derived and expressed in transfer matrix form.

Chapters IX and X have to do with thick cylinders and thick spherical shells, various stresses (static and thermal), and complex shapes. Natural frequencies of cylinders are considered.

Chapters XI and XII are concerned with circular and rectangular plates. Many of the formulas are found in books on elasticity, plates, and shells; the authors have derived and stated them in transfer matrix form. Both static and dynamic aspects of complex plates are considered.

Chapters XIII and XIV contain a discussion of thin-walled cylinders and cross-sectional static problems of open-type beam elements. The transfer matrix formulation again is used for natural frequencies of complex cylinders and beams.

In summary, this is an excellent book but some detailed computer programs would have enhanced its value. A short discussion on the relationship between finite elements and transfer matrices should have been included. The reviewer recommends this book to designers and engineers involved in structural design.

H. Saunders
General Electric Company
Schenectady, New York 12345

BOOK REVIEWS: 1980

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SHORT COURSES

DECEMBER

MODAL ANALYSIS, SUBSTRUCTURING AND TESTING

Dates December 2-5, 1980
 Place Salt Lake City, Utah
 Dates December 9-12, 1980
 Place Boston, Massachusetts
 Objective A state-of-the-art presentation on structural analysis techniques combined with laboratory demonstrations. Covers mechanical structures, modes of vibration, modal analysis, structural testing, finite element modeling and substructuring including structural dynamics modification techniques. Instructional laboratories and equipment demonstrations by manufacturer

Contact Onstead and Associates, Inc., 1333 Lawrence Expressway, Bldg. 100, Suite 103, Santa Clara, CA 95051 - (408) 246-7656

BLASTING AND EXPLOSIVES SAFETY TRAINING

Dates December 3-5, 1980
 Place Kansas City, Missouri
 Dates December 10-12, 1980
 Place Williamsburg, Virginia
 Objective This course is a basic course that teaches safe methods for handling and using commercial explosives. We approach the problems by getting at the reasons for safety rules and regulations. Helps provide blasters and supervisors with a practical understanding of explosives and their use - stressing importance of safety leadership. Familiarizes risk management and safety personnel with safety considerations of explosives products and blasting methods.

Contact E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Applied Technology Division, Wilmington, DE 19898 - (302) 772-5982/774-6406.

VIBRATION AND SHOCK SURVIVABILITY, TESTING, MEASUREMENT, ANALYSIS, AND CALIBRATION

Dates December 8-12, 1980
 Place Anaheim, California
 Dates February 2-6, 1981
 Place Santa Barbara, California
 Dates March 2-6, 1981
 Place Washington, D.C.
 Dates April 6-10, 1981
 Place Boston, Massachusetts
 Dates May 18-22, 1981
 Place Syosset, New York
 Dates August 24-28, 1981
 Place Santa Barbara, California
 Dates October 5-9, 1981
 Place Bournemouth, England

Objective Topics to be covered are resonance and fragility phenomena, and environmental vibration and shock measurement and analysis, also vibration and shock environmental testing to prove survivability. This course will concentrate upon equipments and techniques, rather than upon mathematics and theory.

Contact Wayne Tustin, 22 East Los Olivos St., Santa Barbara, CA 93105 - (815) 682-7171.

MACHINERY VIBRATION ANALYSIS

Dates December 10-12, 1980
 Place New Orleans, Louisiana
 Objective The course covers causes, effects, detection, and solutions of problems relating to rotating machines. Vibration sources, such as oil and resonant whirl, beats, assembly errors, rotor flexibility, whip, damping, eccentricity, etc. will be discussed. The effect on the overall vibration level due to the interaction of a machine's structure, foundation, and components will be illustrated.

Contact Bob Kiefer, Spectral Dynamics, P.O. Box 671, San Diego, CA 92112 - (714) 268-7100

JANUARY

PROBABILISTIC AND STATISTICAL METHODS IN MECHANICAL AND STRUCTURAL DESIGN

Dates: January 5-9, 1981

Place: Tucson, Arizona

Objective: The objective of this short course and workshop is to provide practical information on engineering applications of probabilistic and statistical methods and design under random vibration environments. Modern methods of structural and mechanical reliability analysis will be presented. Special emphasis will be given to fatigue and fracture reliability.

Contact: Dr. Paul H. Wirsching, Associate Professor of Aerospace and Mechanical Engineering, The University of Arizona, College of Engineering, Tucson, AZ 85721 - (602) 626-3159/626-3054.

DYNAMIC ANALYSIS IN TURBOMACHINERY DESIGN

Dates: January 12-16, 1981

Place: Madison, Wisconsin

Objective: The short course will be of interest and value to engineers and scientists in industry, government and education. Topics include dynamics of rotating shafts, dynamic response of turbomachinery blading and bladed disk systems and of stationary vanes. Aspects discussed for blades and vanes will include linear modal analysis and lumped mass analysis, effects of damping treatments and frictional damping, measurements of modal functions by laser holographic interferometry. Aspects discussed for rotor dynamics will include flexible and rigid bearings, damping, and coupled transverse and angular motion. Practical problems and case histories will be reviewed, to illustrate methods of solution and to illustrate analytical results.

Contact: Dr. Donald E. Baxa, Program Director, University of Wisconsin-Extension, Department of Engineering and Applied Science, 432 North Lake Street, Madison, WI 53706 - (608) 262-2061.

FEBRUARY

MACHINERY DATA ACQUISITION

Dates: February 2-6, 1981

June 1-5, 1981

August 3-7, 1981

September 28-October 2, 1981

December 7-11, 1981

Place: Carson City, Nevada

Objective: This seminar is designed for people whose function is to acquire machinery data for dynamic analysis, using specialized instrumentation, and/or that person responsible for interpreting and analyzing the data for the purpose of corrective action on machines. Topics include measurement and analysis parameters, basic instrumentation review, data collection and reduction techniques, fundamental rotor behavior, explanation and symptoms of common machinery malfunctions, including demonstrations and case histories. The week also includes a lab workshop day with hands-on operation of the instrumentation and demonstration units by the participants.

Contact: Marketing Training Department, Bently-Nevada Corporation, P.O. Box 157, Minden, Nevada 89423 - (702) 782-3611, Extension 224.

ROTOR DYNAMICS ENGINEERING

Dates: February 16-18, 1981

Place: Daytona Beach, Florida

Objective: This intensive course has been especially designed for specialists, engineers, and scientists working in industrial and governmental facilities involved with rotor dynamics. This course provides participants with an understanding of the principles of rotor dynamics and the application of these principles to practical problems in rotor dynamics engineering.

Contact: Union College, Office of Graduate Studies, 1 Union Avenue, Schenectady, NY 12308 - (518) 370-6288.

APPLIED VIBRATION ENGINEERING

Dates: February 16-18, 1981

Place: Daytona, Beach, Florida

Objective: This intensive course is designed for specialists, engineers and scientists working in industrial, governmental and educational institutions involved with design against vibration or solving of existing vibration problems. This course provides participants with an understanding of the principles

of vibration and the application of these principles to practical problems of vibration reduction.

Contact: Union College, Office of Graduate Studies, 1 Union Avenue, Schenectady, NY 12308 - (518) 370-6288.

MARCH

MACHINE PROTECTION

Dates: March 3-4, 1981

Place: Houston, Texas

Dates: April 22-23, 1981

Place: Chicago, Illinois

Dates: April 28-29, 1981

Place: Buffalo, New York

Dates: May 6-7, 1981

Place: Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

Dates: September 16-17, 1981

Place: New Orleans, Louisiana

Dates: October 20-21, 1980

Place: Houston, Texas

Dates: October 27-28, 1981

Place: Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Objective: This is our most basic seminar. It provides an in-depth examination of proximity measurement, probe installation techniques, and monitoring systems including types, functions, and calibration procedures. In addition, Bently-Nevada provides an overview of some of the instrumentation used for vibration analysis including oscilloscopes, scope cameras, and specialized filter instruments. The seminar is designed for those individuals responsible for installation and proper operation of in-place monitoring systems - maintenance technicians, instrument engineers, and operators.

Contact: Marketing Training Department, Bently-Nevada Corporation, P.O. Box 157, Minden, NV 89423 - (702) 782-3611, Extension 224.

MEASUREMENT SYSTEMS ENGINEERING

Dates: March 9-13, 1981

Place: Phoenix, Arizona

MEASUREMENT SYSTEMS DYNAMICS

Dates: March 16-20, 1981

Place: Phoenix, Arizona

Objective: Program emphasis is on how to increase productivity, cost-effectiveness and data-validity of data acquisition groups in the field and in the laboratory. Emphasis is also on electrical measurements of mechanical and thermal quantities.

Contact: Peter K. Stein, 5602 East Monte Rosa, Phoenix, AZ 85018 - (602) 945-4603/946-7333.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Dates: March 30 - April 3, 1981

August 31 - September 4, 1981

Place: Carson City, Nevada

Objective: This is our most comprehensive presentation of rotor dynamics theory, and machinery malfunction descriptions and demonstrations. A guest speaker in the field of rotor dynamics is invited to present the theoretical portion of the seminar. A full day will be spent in a rotor lab workshop allowing individual instruction and operation of the demonstration units. This session is designed for the mechanical engineer who has responsibility for the proper operation of major rotating machinery.

Contact: Marketing Training Department, Bently-Nevada Corporation, P.O. Box 157, Minden, NV 89423 - (702) 782-3611, Extension 224.

NEWS BRIEFS: news on current and Future Shock and Vibration activities and events

INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES ANNUAL TECHNICAL MEETING May 4-7, 1981 Los Angeles Marriott

The interrelated disciplines represented by the Institute of Environmental Sciences is being summarized in the 1981 Annual Technical Meeting theme, "Emerging Environmental Solutions for the Eighties". The four comprehensive seminars being presented for the three days of the meeting will present the progress to date, establish the current state-of-the-art, define interrelationships and project the next decade's technology needs and resources.

The principle issues and concerns of the next decade include electronic and mechanical hardware reliability and acquisition, contamination, energy effects and their associated economics, and environmental regulations.

Electronic and mechanical hardware reliability, acquisition, and life cycle solutions require increased involvement by the environmental science disciplines. This is especially true in government projects and will require new and unique solutions.

Contamination control in aerospace, medicine, and associated disciplines will require re-reassessment, reanalysis of controversial issues and definition of structured technical tasks necessary to resolve the problems of the 80's.

The development of a cohesive energy policy and plan and the associated economic factors is a vital necessity for a progressive technology. Many controversial technical factors are involved in the resolution of these issues.

Ecological and environmental management concepts and programs will require new and unique solutions in the decade of the 80's in the face of competitive social, political and economic forces.

Over fifty percent of the exhibit hall has been reserved. The firms exhibiting are those whose products measure, control, simulate, study or improve the environments, and/or are directly involved in all phases of environmental and non-destructive testing. Firms with products in the contamination control/bio-science and energy-related fields will also be exhibiting. Designated hours for visiting the exhibit floor have been set aside each day.

Topics of interest in the four comprehensive seminars on May 5, 6, and 7 are:

Environmental Stress Impact on Hardware Life Cycle

- Challenge of the 80's Panel
- Specifications and Standards (MIL-STD-810D, -781D, -883B, etc.)
- Environmental Stress Screening
- Successful Test Tailoring
- Combined Environmental Testing
- Environmental Analysis
- Environmental Reliability Testing
- Irwin Vigness Memorial Colloquium (Dr. A.J. Curtis, Hughes Aircraft)
- Environmental Test Procedures
- Environmental Test Management

Environmental Engineering Methods and Technology

- Challenge of the 80's Panel
- Low Cost Vibration Testing
- Reliability Growth
- Model Testing
- Environmental Reliability Honors Colloquium (Cornelius Mandel, Hughes Aircraft)
- Reliability Analysis and Environmental Integration
- Digital Control and Processes
- Instrumentation

For further information, contact Institute of Environmental Sciences, 940 East Northwest Highway, Mt. Prospect, IL 60056 - (312) 255-1561.

ABSTRACT CATEGORIES

MECHANICAL SYSTEMS

Rotating Machines
Reciprocating Machines
Power Transmission Systems
Metal Working and Forming
Isolation and Absorption
Electromechanical Systems
Optical Systems
Materials Handling Equipment

Blades
Bearings
Belts
Gears
Clutches
Couplings
Fasteners
Linkages
Valves
Seals
Cams

Vibration Excitation
Thermal Excitation

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

Damping
Fatigue
Elasticity and Plasticity

STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS

Bridges
Buildings
Towers
Foundations
Underground Structures
Harbors and Dams
Roads and Tracks
Construction Equipment
Pressure Vessels
Power Plants
Off-shore Structures

STRUCTURAL COMPONENTS

Strings and Ropes
Cables
Bars and Rods
Beams
Cylinders
Columns
Frames and Arches
Membranes, Films, and Webs
Panels
Plates
Shells
Rings
Pipes and Tubes
Ducts
Building Components

EXPERIMENTATION

Measurement and Analysis
Dynamic Tests
Scaling and Modeling
Diagnostics
Balancing
Monitoring

VEHICLE SYSTEMS

Ground Vehicles
Ships
Aircraft
Missiles and Spacecraft

ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

Analogs and Analog
Computation
Analytical Methods
Modeling Techniques
Nonlinear Analysis
Numerical Methods
Statistical Methods
Parameter Identification
Mobility/Impedance Methods
Optimization Techniques
Design Techniques
Computer Programs

BIOLOGICAL SYSTEMS

Human
Animal

ELECTRIC COMPONENTS

Controls (Switches, Circuit Breakers)
Motors
Generators
Transformers
Relays
Electronic Components

GENERAL TOPICS

Conference Proceedings
Tutorials and Reviews
Criteria, Standards, and
Specifications
Bibliographies
Useful Applications

MECHANICAL COMPONENTS

Absorbers and Isolators
Springs
Tires and Wheels

DYNAMIC ENVIRONMENT

Acoustic Excitation
Shock Excitation

ABSTRACTS FROM THE CURRENT LITERATURE

Copies of articles abstracted in the DIGEST are not available from the SVIC or the Vibration Institute (except those generated by either organization). Inquiries should be directed to library resources. Government reports can be obtained from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22151, by citing the AD-, PB-, or N- number. Doctoral dissertations are available from University Microfilms (UM), 313 N. Fir St., Ann Arbor, MI; U.S. Patents from the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231. Addresses following the authors' names in the citation refer only to the first author. The list of periodicals scanned by this journal is printed in issues 1, 6, and 12.

ABSTRACT CONTENTS

MECHANICAL SYSTEMS 39	Blades 49	MECHANICAL PROPERTIES. . 66
Rotating Machines 39	Bearings 49	Damping 66
Reciprocating Machines . . . 39	Gears 50	Fatigue 67
Power Transmission	Couplings 51	
Systems 39	Fasteners 51	
Metal Working and	Seals 51	
Forming 40		
Materials Handling	STRUCTURAL COMPONENTS. 52	EXPERIMENTATION 67
Equipment 40	Bars and Rods 52	Measurement and Analysis . 67
	Beams 52	Diagnostics 68
STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS 41	Frames and Arches 54	Balancing 69
Bridges 41	Membranes, Films, and	
Buildings 41	Webs 54	ANALYSIS AND DESIGN . . . 69
Foundations 42	Panels 54	Analytical Methods 69
Harbors and Dams 43	Plates 54	Modeling Techniques 70
Power Plants 43	Shells 57	Nonlinear Analysis 70
	Rings 57	Numerical Methods 71
VEHICLE SYSTEMS. 43	Pipes and Tubes 57	Statistical Methods 71
Ground Vehicles 43	Ducts 58	Parameter Identification . . 72
Aircraft 44	Building Components 59	Computer Programs 72
Missiles and Spacecraft . . . 46		
	ELECTRIC COMPONENTS . . . 59	GENERAL TOPICS. 74
BIOLOGICAL SYSTEMS 46	Motors 59	Conference Proceedings . . . 74
Human 46		Tutorials and Reviews 74
	DYNAMIC ENVIRONMENT. . . 60	Criteria, Standards, and
MECHANICAL COMPONENTS. 46	Acoustic Excitation 60	Specifications 75
Absorbers and Isolators . . . 46	Shock Excitation 63	Bibliographies 75
Springs 49	Vibration Excitation 64	Useful Applications 76

MECHANICAL SYSTEMS

ROTATING MACHINES

(Also see Nos. 2652, 2686, 2687, 2689, 2715, 2727, 2728, 2751, 2752, 2753)

80-2586

On Synchronization of Rotating Machines with Alternating Flow Hydraulics (Part 1. Synchronizing Rotating Motion under Limited Power Source)

Y. Tanaka

Mech. Engrg. Research Lab., Hitachi Ltd., Kandatsu-cho, Tsuchiurashi, Ibaraki, Japan, Bull. JSME, 23 (180), pp 970-976 (June 1980) 10 figs, 1 table, 8 refs

Key Words: Rotating structures, Synchronous motors, Periodic response

Synchronization of rotating machines connected by alternating flow hydraulics is discussed. Taking account of the interaction between driving and driven machines, synchronization phenomena are analyzed by the averaging method and the synchronizing phase angles are derived. The stability of the steady-state solution is investigated and the influence of initial conditions on the steady-state rotating motion is considered on the phase plane; critical domain is discussed.

80-2587

The Long Period Testing of Rotor Systems

T.K. Ziberkas and A. Jurkauskas

Kaunas Antanas Snieckus Polytechnical Inst., Kaunas, Lithuania, Vibrotechnika, 5 (29), pp 49-55 (1977) 6 figs, 2 refs, Kaunas A. Snieckus Politechnical Institute, Kaunas, Lithuanian SSR, 1979 (In Russian)

Key Words: Rotors (machine elements), Rotor-bearing systems, Dynamic tests

The results of long period rotor system testing are presented in this paper. The operating conditions of a rotor system are described and parameters taken. Conclusions evaluating the efficiency of a bearing unit are given.

80-2588

Vibration of a Shaft Passing through a Critical Speed (4th Report: Effect of Gyroscopic Moment)

S. Yanabe

Tokyo Inst. of Tech., Meguro-ku, Tokyo, Japan, Bull. JSME, 23 (180), pp 945-952 (June 1980) 6 figs, 5 tables, 13 refs

Key Words: Shafts (machine elements), Critical speed

Effects of the gyroscopic moment on the nonstationary vibration which occurs when a rotor passes through its critical speed at a uniform acceleration rate are analyzed. Formulas for the imaginary acceleration rate and maximum amplitude are derived by considering both the nonstationary vibration of a single-degree-of-freedom system and the change of the natural frequency of the gyroscopic system. Estimated maximum amplitudes are compared with numerical ones.

RECIPROCATING MACHINES

80-2589

Surface Acoustical Intensity Measurements on a Diesel Engine

M.C. McGary and M.J. Crocker

NASA Langley Res. Ctr., Langley Station, VA, Rept. No. NASA-TM-81807, 18 pp (Apr 1980), 99th ASA Mtg., Atlanta, Apr 21-25, 1980 N80-25103

Key Words: Diesel engines, Noise source identification

The use of surface intensity measurements as an alternative to the conventional selective wrapping technique of noise source identification and ranking on diesel engines is investigated. Results are compared by plotting sound power level against frequency and noise source rankings for the two methods.

POWER TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS

80-2590

The Optimization of Free-Loop Cassettes Used for Tape Drive Mechanisms

P. Varanauskas

Kaunas Antanas Snieckus Polytechnical Inst., Kaunas, Lithuania, Vibrotechnika, 5 (29), pp 57-62 (1977)

3 figs, 5 refs, Kaunas A. Snieckus Politechnical Institute, Kaunas, Lithuanian SSR, 1979
(In Russian)

Key Words: Tape drives, Optimization

The changes of free loops moving in a cassette are investigated. Formulas defining the relationship of cassette shape to free loop mechanisms and motion parameters are given.

METAL WORKING AND FORMING

80-2591

Dynamic Stiffness of Machine Tool Feed Driving System (1st Report. Theoretical Analysis of the Damping Capacity of Slideway)

S. Shiozaki, Y. Furukawa, and M. Mizukane
Faculty of Engrg., Tokyo Metropolitan Univ., Tokyo, Japan, Bull. JSME, 23 (180), pp 991-996 (June 1980)
7 figs, 7 refs

Key Words: Machine tools, Coulomb friction, Viscous damping, Dynamic stiffness

The theory that Coulomb friction acting on a slideway of machine tool has the ability to damp a fluctuating external force, thus consuming the same amount of energy with the friction during one period of vibration, is investigated. It is shown that the dynamic stiffness of a feed driving system attached with a hydrodynamic slideway, which usually possesses Coulomb friction, can be theoretically estimated if the corresponding equivalent damping is considered by the present theory.

80-2592

Dynamic Stiffness of Machine Tool Feed Drive System (2nd Report. Experimental Evaluation of the Damping Capacity of Slideway)

M. Mizukane, Y. Furukawa, and S. Shiozaki
Faculty of Engrg., Tokyo Metropolitan Univ., Tokyo, Japan, Bull. JSME, 23 (180), pp 997-1002 (June 1980) 13 figs, 4 refs

Key Words: Machine tools, Coulomb friction, Viscous damping, Dynamic stiffness

A feed driving model facilitated with a hydrodynamic, half-floating, or hydrostatic slideway is prepared and its dynamic

stiffness measured under various conditions. Results of the experiment are examined.

80-2593

A Fundamental Relationship between Force Waveform and the Sound Radiated from a Power Press during Blanking or Piercing

H.A. Evensen

Dept. of Mech. Engrg. and Engrg. Mechanics, Michigan Technological Univ., Houghton, MI 49931, J. Sound Vib., 68 (3), pp 451-463 (Feb 8, 1980) 4 figs, 14 refs

Key Words: Presses, Metal working, Noise generation

A relationship between an equivalent continuous noise level received near a machine structure and the derivatives of its transient excitation history is derived from fundamental principles. Data from a multi-parameter study of power press tooling is used to test this relationship.

MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT

80-2594

Vibrational Characteristics of Cordon-Trained Grape Vines

M. Loghavi

Ph.D. Thesis, Univ. of California, 281 pp (1979)
UM 8016768

Key Words: Grape vines, Dynamic properties, Vibration response, Agricultural machinery, Vibratory techniques

An investigation of the physical properties of grape vines was undertaken as the first part of this study. The investigation included the measurement of modulus of elasticity, modulus of rigidity, specific mass and damping coefficient. Regression equations between the cane, cordon and trunk bending stiffness, torsional rigidity, modulus of elasticity and shear modulus and average specimen diameter were determined. In the second part of the study, field experiments were conducted to investigate the vibrational characteristics of Grenache vines trained as bilateral cordons. Finally, the vibrational response of the vines were simulated by considering a physical model and formulating the governing equations of motion of the cordons assuming only lateral and twisting modes. A computer program was developed to solve the system of differential equations of motion.

STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS

BRIDGES

80-2595

Vehicle Braking on Highway Bridges

R.K. Gupta and R.W. Traill-Nash

The Papua New Guinea Univ. of Tech., Lae, Papua, New Guinea, ASCE J. Engr. Mech. Div., 106 (EM4), pp 641-658 (Aug 1980) 12 figs, 8 refs

Key Words: Bridges, Braking effects, Interaction: vehicle-structure

Highway bridges are idealized as beams as well as orthotropic plates. A standard HS-20-44 highway vehicle is represented by a planar, two axle, sprung mass system with frictional device. The response equations are derived in terms of the natural modal coordinates of the bridge and of displacement coordinates of the vehicle. The bridge dynamic loading due to vehicle braking is investigated for symmetric as well as eccentric loading of vehicle.

BUILDINGS

(Also see Nos. 2744, 2747)

80-2596

An Ultimate Approach to Cumulative Seismic Damage

A. Baratta

Istituto di Scienza delle Costruzioni, Facolta di Ingegneria, Universita di Napoli, Meccanica, 14 (2), pp 79-89 (June 1979) 13 figs, 8 refs

Key Words: Buildings, Seismic design, Earthquake damage

An investigation into the seismic reliability of structures during earthquakes is presented. Analysis of behavior of structures under the decisive quake is stressed, and the possibility to derive safety statements by inspecting the way the structure collapses is proven with regard to a simple structural pattern.

80-2597

A Model of Audio-Frequency Vibration of Buildings

J. Lubliner

Dept. of Civil Engrg., Univ. of California, Berkeley, CA 94720, J. Sound Vib., 68 (3), pp 335-340 (Feb 8, 1980) 6 refs

Key Words: Buildings, Audio-frequencies, High frequency excitation, Acoustic excitation

A model is proposed wherein audio-frequency vibrations in buildings are transmitted by column motion in the fixed-fixed mode. Transmission and attenuation depend on the relative tuning of neighboring story columns.

80-2598

Structural Building Response Review: Seismic Safety Margins Research Program. Volume 1.

J.J. Healey, S.T. Wu, and M. Murga

Lawrence Livermore Lab., California Univ., Livermore, CA, Rept. No. NUREG/CR-1432-V-1, 189 pp (May 1980)

Key Words: Buildings, Seismic response

Structural modeling including methods of discretization, basic modeling approaches and decoupling are described. Various methods of linear and nonlinear structural dynamic analysis, numerical methods, damping, etc. are given. A discussion of the nonlinearity as it relates to nuclear plant structures is presented. The subject of combining seismic and nonseismic load effects with particular reference to the state-of-the-art in this area as related to the probabilistic methodology is treated. A summary of the various sources of uncertainty in seismic dynamic analysis together with a discussion of the sources of data available to quantitatively define these uncertainties is presented.

80-2599

Structural Building Response Review: Seismic Safety Margins Research Program. Volume II

A.K. Singh, T.I. Hsu, and T.P. Khatua

Lawrence Livermore Lab., California Univ., Livermore, CA, Rept. No. NURLG-CR-1423-V-2, 239 pp (May 1980)

Key Words: Buildings, Seismic analysis, Interaction: soil-structure, Nuclear power plants

This report describes the structural response analysis method, including the structural model, soil-structure-interaction as it relates to structural models, methods for seismic structural analysis, numerical integration methods, methods for non-seismic response analysis approaches to combine various responses, structural damping values, nonlinear response, uncertainties in structural properties, and structural response analysis using random properties. The report presents the state-of-the-art in these areas for nuclear power plants.

80-2600

Investigation of the Effect of 3-D Parametric Earthquake Motions on Stability of Elastic and Inelastic Building Systems. Report No. 1

F.Y. Cheng and P. Kitipitayangkul

Dept. of Civil Engrg., Missouri Univ., Rolla, MO,
Rept. No. CIVIL ENGINEERING STUDY-79-10;
NSF/RA-790399, 396 pp (Aug 1979)
PB80-176936

Key Words: Buildings, Seismic excitation, Computer programs

The effect of interacting, three-dimensional ground motions on the response behavior of elastic and inelastic building systems is investigated. A computer program has been comprehensively developed for achieving efficiency in both computation and data preparation. A total of 26 numerical examples have been studied for various low-rise and high-rise building systems, which show that an interacting ground motion can significantly increase internal forces, nodal displacements, ductilities, and seismic input and dissipated energy.

80-2601

Prediction of Earthquake Resistance of Structures

P.C. Wang

Polytechnic Inst. of New York, Brooklyn, NY, Rept.
No. NSF/TA-800013, 200 pp (Jan 1980)
PB80-170731

Key Words: Buildings, Seismic response

The prediction of structural resistance to earthquakes provides the focus of this report. Particular attention is paid to developing an upper bound or critical ground excitation for a structure of major importance, so that a high level of confidence in the prediction of structural resistance may be achieved.

80-2602

Tall Building Response to Earthquake Excitations

J.N. Yang, Y.K. Lin, and S. Sae-Ung

George Washington Univ., Washington, D.C., ASCE
J. Engr. Mech. Div., 106 (EM4), pp 801-817 (Aug 1980) 5 figs, 20 refs

Key Words: Buildings, Earthquake response

Under external excitations, a multistory building structure responds in both translation and torsion. The two types of motion are normally coupled and importance of this coupling effect is explored using a transfer matrix formulation. An eight-story building with a moderate degree of eccentricity is used as a numerical example.

FOUNDATIONS

(Also see Nos. 2630, 2631, 2632)

80-2603

Thread Friction on a Vibrating Support

A. Abromaitis, L. Valkunas, and S. Girsovicus

Puntukas, PKB, Vilnius, Lithuania, Vibrotechnika,
5 (29), pp 129-135 (1977), 5 figs, 6 refs, Kaunas A.
Snieckus Politechnical Institute, Kaunas, Lithuanian
SSR, 1979

(In Russian)

Key Words: Supports, Vibrating foundations, Friction damping

The problem of thread friction on a high-frequency vibrating support is considered. The thread elasticity and viscosity are taken into account. The methods used in this experimental investigation are described.

80-2604

Doubly-Asymptotic Boundary-Element Analysis of Nonlinear Soil-Structure Interaction

P.G. Underwood and T.L. Geers

Palo Alto Research Lab., Lockheed Missiles and
Space Co., Inc., Palo Alto, CA, Rept. No. LMSC/
D673964; DNA-4953F, AD-E300 725, 69 pp (June 1979)

AD-A083 330/1

Key Words: Interaction: soil-structure, Finite element technique, Nonlinear theories

A doubly-asymptotic, boundary-element treatment of a surrounding nonlinear soil medium for dynamic soil-structure interaction analysis is described. Linear soil-structure interaction is reduced to a surface relationship that is asymptotically exact at both high and low frequencies. Nonlinear soil-structure interaction is treated similarly, except a volume contribution is added in the volume; a quasi-static and quasi-dynamic (axisymmetric) problem for which finite-element solutions have been obtained for comparison.

HARBORS AND DAMS

80-2605

On the Damping of Non-Resonant Wave Agitation in Small Craft Harbours

D.A.Y. Smith

Ph.D. Thesis, Queen's Univ. at Kingston, Canada (1980)

Key Words: Harbors, Water waves, Damping

The effect of damping on non-resonant wave agitation has been studied, with particular emphasis on problems and conditions associated with small craft harbors. The experimental and theoretical results have been compared, and good agreement between the two has been shown.

POWER PLANTS

(Also see Nos. 2599, 2647, 2653)

80-2606

Seismic Review Table

M. Subudhi, M. Reich, B. Koplik, and J. Lane
Brookhaven National Lab., Upton, NY, Rept. No. NUREG/CR-1429, 300 pp (May 1980)

Key Words: Nuclear power plants, Seismic analysis, Seismic design

The Seismic Review Table is a summary of engineering design parameters that were employed in the seismic analysis and design of nuclear power plants. The table covers 71 reactors licensed to operate by the U.S.N.R.C. The goal of the Seismic Review Table is to provide a reference of the available information relevant to the seismic design of currently licensed nuclear power plants.

80-2607

Methods and Benefits of Experimental Seismic Evaluation of Nuclear Power Plants

P. Ibanez, G. Howard, C. Smith, W. Gundy, and W. Walton

Lawrence Livermore Lab., California Univ., Livermore, CA, Rept. No. NUREG/CR-1443, 125 pp (Apr 1980)

Key Words: Nuclear power plants, Seismic design, Vibration tests, Testing techniques, Test equipment and instrumentation, Natural frequencies, Mode shapes, Vibration damping

This study reviews experimental techniques, instrumentation requirements, safety considerations, and benefits of performing vibration tests on nuclear power plant containments and internal components. The emphasis is on testing to improve seismic structural models. Techniques for identification of resonant frequencies, damping, and mode shapes are discussed. The benefits of testing with regard to increased and more accurate computer models are outlined. A test plan, schedule, and budget are presented for a typical PWR nuclear power plant.

80-2608

Verifying Seismic Design of Nuclear Reactors by Testing

B. Barclay, J.A. Malthan, S.F. Masri, and F.B. Safford
Lawrence Livermore Lab., California Univ., Livermore, CA, Rept. No. NUREG/CR-1442, 168 pp (Apr 1980)

Key Words: Nuclear power plants, Seismic design, Testing techniques

The purpose of the study is to develop a program plan to provide assurance by physical demonstration that nuclear power plants are earthquake resistant and to allow nuclear power plant operators to decide whether tests should be conducted on their facilities, specify the tests that should be performed, and estimate the cost of the effort to complete the recommended test program.

VEHICLE SYSTEMS

GROUND VEHICLES

80-2609

Statistical Estimation of Road Traffic Noise in an Arbitrary Sound Propagation Environment by Use of Stratonovich's Theory for a Random Points System

M. Ohta, S. Yamaguchi, and A. Ikuta
Dept. of Electrical Engrg., Hiroshima Univ., Hiroshima, Japan, J. Sound Vib., 69 (2), pp 275-284 (Mar 22, 1980) 1 fig, 13 refs

Key Words: Traffic noise, Statistical analysis, Stochastic processes

This paper is devoted to considering the relationships between the multi-dimensional correlation properties of sound intensity and the higher order information on the flow of vehicles by use of Stratonovich's stochastic theory for a random points system. The relationships between the theoretical results and those of well-known previous studies are discussed for several lower order moments.

80-2610

Post-Test Blast Response Analyses of DICE THROW Vehicles

K.R. Wetmore
Kaman Avidyne, Burlington, MA, Rept. No. KA-TR-150; ARBRL-CR-00413, 125 pp (Jan 1980)
AD-A083 436/6

Key Words: Trucks, Blast response, Computer programs

Results of a blast response study of select truck configurations fielded in the DICE THROW test are summarized. Using the TRUCK computer code, the response time-histories of four different Army wheeled vehicle systems exposed to both blast overpressure and dynamic pressure loadings were obtained. Important motions of the total systems subsequent to blast wave interception, particularly vehicle overturning, are plotted.

80-2611

Whirl and Critical Speeds of Flywheel-Container Systems Aboard Vehicles

G. Genta and M. Cola
Istituto alla Motorizzazione, Politecnico di Torino, Torino, Italy, Meccanica, 14 (1), pp 55-61 (Mar 1979) 7 figs, 9 refs

Key Words: Whirling, Critical speed, Mountings, Flywheels, Ground vehicles

Container-flywheel systems for road vehicles can be mounted in a variety of ways on the vehicle's body, thus allowing large or small displacements. In the case of steady precession

kinematic conditions are obtained for both large and small displacements. Dynamic analysis in the small displacement case is then tested against a complete non-linear simulation model, previously used for studies on flywheel bus dynamics. Whirling and critical speeds are obtained and discussed.

AIRCRAFT

(Also see Nos. 2623, 2624, 2627, 2628, 2642, 2699)

80-2612

On the Growth Rate of Bending Induced Edge Cracks in Panels Excited by Convected Random Pressure Fields

K.P. Byrne
School of Mechanical and Industrial Engrg., Univ. of New South Wales, Kensington, New South Wales 2033, Australia, J. Sound Vib., 68 (2), pp 161-171 (Jan 22, 1980) 9 figs, 8 refs

Key Words: Aircraft, Acoustic excitation, Fatigue life

The emphasis of the work described in this paper is on devising a method of predicting the growth rate of an edge crack in a panel which is excited by a convected random pressure field.

80-2613

Analytical Study of Interior Noise Control by Fuselage Design Techniques on High-Speed, Propeller-Driven Aircraft (Final Report, July 1978 - Dec 1979)

J.D. Revell, F.J. Balena, and L.R. Koval
Lockheed-California Co., Burbank, CA, Rept. No. NASA-CR-159222, 174 pp (Apr 4, 1980)
N80-25105

Key Words: Aircraft noise, Propeller noise, Noise reduction

Acoustical treatment mass penalties required to achieve an interior noise level of 80 dBA for high speed, fuel efficient propfan-powered aircraft are determined. The prediction method used is based on theory developed for the outer shell dynamics, and a modified approach for add-on noise control element performance. The present synthesis of these methods is supported by experimental data. Three different sized aircraft are studied, including a wide body, a narrow body and a business sized aircraft.

80-2614

Interior Noise Control Prediction Study for High-Speed Propeller-Driven Aircraft

D.C. Rennison, J.F. Wilby, A.H. Marsh, and E.G. Wilby

Bolt, Beranek and Newman, Inc., Canoga Park, CA, Rept. No. NASA-CR-159200, 307 pp (Sept 1979) N80-25102

Key Words: Aircraft noise, Interior noise, Noise prediction, Noise reduction

An analytical model was developed to predict the noise levels inside propeller-driven aircraft during cruise at $M = 0.8$. The model was applied to three study aircraft with fuselages of different size in order to determine the noise reductions required to achieve the goal of an A-weighted sound level which does not exceed 80 dB. The model was then used to determine noise control methods which could achieve the required noise reductions.

80-2615

Radiation in a Wall Jet Flow Environment

R. Ramakrishnan

Joint Inst. for Advancement of Flight Sciences, NASA Langley Res. Ctr., Hampton, VA 23665, J. Sound Vib., 68 (3), pp 389-405 (Feb 8, 1980) 5 figs, 2 tables, 20 refs

Key Words: Aircraft noise, Noise reduction, Acoustic liners

An analytical study of sound propagation through a wall jet flow with compliant walls is carried out. The prime objective of this study is to evaluate the influences of flow convection and refraction due to non-uniform mean flow on sound radiation. Another major aim is to calculate the nature of acoustic attenuation attributable to finite wall admittances. A two-dimensional model is used in the analysis.

80-2616

Analyses of Pressure Oscillations in an Open Cavity

W.L. Hankey and J.S. Shang

Air Force Flight Dynamics Lab., Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, OH, AIAA J., 18 (8), pp 892-898 (Aug 1980) 15 figs, 1 table, 18 refs

Key Words: Aircraft, Self-excited vibration, Cavity resonators

The purpose of this study is to obtain numerical solutions of the Navier-Stokes equations for an open cavity in order to provide a new tool for the analysis of pressure oscillations.

80-2617

Maximum Likelihood Method for Estimating Airplane Stability and Control Parameters from Flight Data in Frequency Domain

V. Klein

NASA Langley Res. Ctr., Langley Station, VA, Rept. No. NASA-TP-1637, 60 pp (May 1980) N80-24323

Key Words: Aircraft, Parameter identification technique, Frequency domain method

A frequency domain maximum likelihood method is developed for the estimation of airplane stability and control parameters from measured data. The model of an airplane is represented by a discrete-type steady state Kalman filter with time variables replaced by their Fourier series expansions. The likelihood function of innovations is formulated, and by its maximization with respect to unknown parameters the estimation algorithm is obtained. This algorithm is then simplified to the output error estimation method with the data in the form of transformed time histories, frequency response curves, or spectral and cross-spectral densities.

80-2618

Flutter Analysis of an Airplane with Multiple Structural Nonlinearities in the Control System

E.J. Breitbach

NASA Langley Res. Ctr., Langley Station, VA, Rept. No. NASA-TP-1620, 39 pp (Mar 1980) N80-24324

Key Words: Aircraft, Flutter, Nonlinear response, Equivalent linearization method

It is demonstrated how the equivalent linearization approach can be extended to rather complicated systems with multiple sets of strongly interacting, concentrated nonlinearities. An airplane with nonlinear control characteristics is used as an example.

80-2619

The Design, Testing and Evaluation of the MIT Individual-Blade-Control System as Applied to Gust Alleviation for Helicopters

R.M. McMillip, Jr.

Aeroelastic and Structures Res. Lab., Massachusetts Inst. of Tech., Cambridge, MA, Rept. No. NASA-CR-152352, 92 pp (Feb 1980) N80-22357

Key Words: Helicopter rotors, Rotary wings, Active control, Wind induced excitation

A type of active control for helicopters was designed and tested on a four foot diameter model rotor. A single blade was individually controlled in pitch in the rotating frame over a wide range of frequencies by electromechanical means. By utilizing a tip mounted accelerometer as a sensor in the feedback path, significant reductions in blade flapping response to gust were achieved at the gust excitation frequency as well as at super and subharmonics of rotor speed.

MISSILES AND SPACECRAFT

(Also see No. 2750)

80-2620

Dynamics of Tethered Satellites, Two Alternative Concepts for Retrieval

E. Allais and S. Bergamaschi

Settore Spazio, Aeritalia, Torino, Meccanica, 14 (2), pp 103-111 (June 1979) 14 figs, 6 refs

Key Words: Spacecraft, Satellites, Space shuttles, Vibration damping

The dynamics of a satellite connected to the space shuttle by means of a tether during its retrieval is studied. Two methods of recovery are given.

80-2621

Spacecraft Structural Acoustic Studies: The Development of a Practical Prediction Technique for Noise Induced Structural Vibration and Sound Transmission

R.J. Cummins and W. Cooper

British Aerospace Aircraft Group, Bristol, UK, Rept. No. EAS/B44-7/0712, ESA-CR(P)01264, 200 pp (June 1979)

N80-22052

Key Words: Spacecraft, Noise-induced excitation, Vibration response, Sound transmission, Statistical energy analysis, Computer programs

A prediction method was developed for noise induced structural vibration and sound transmission based on the concepts of statistical energy analysis (SEA). A general statistical energy program was written in FORTRAN ANS language

which is capable of solving problems modeled by the SEA techniques. An experimental program was also performed in order to establish necessary SEA parameters for a range of typical spacecraft structural components.

80-2622

Dynamics of Rotationally Periodic Large Space Structures

T.J. McDaniel and K.J. Chang

Dept. of Aerospace Engrg., Iowa State Univ., Ames, IA 50010, J. Sound Vib., 68 (3), pp 351-368 (Feb 8, 1980) 4 figs, 2 tables, 24 refs

Key Words: Spacecraft, Periodic structures, Transfer matrix method, Frequency response

A finite element transfer matrix method employed to eliminate internal degrees of freedom from the basic unit of a rotationally periodic space structure is analyzed. Eigenfunctions of the resulting periodic unit transfer matrix are used to obtain frequency responses of the complete structure without increasing the analysis variables. Interpolation procedures are developed which significantly reduce the required computations, the dimension of the transfer matrix, and the number of eigenvalues/eigenvectors extractions required in a given frequency range.

BIOLOGICAL SYSTEMS

HUMAN

(See Nos. 2688, 2756)

MECHANICAL COMPONENTS

ABSORBERS AND ISOLATORS

(Also see Nos. 2693, 2719)

80-2623

Antiresonant Rotor Isolation for Vibration Reduction

R.A. Desjardins and W.E. Hooper

Upper Controls & Vibration Design, Boeing Vertol Co., Philadelphia, PA, J. Amer. Helicopter Soc., 25 (3), pp 46-55 (July 1980) 19 figs, 13 refs

Key Words: Isolators, Vibration isolators, Helicopter vibration

Continuing development of an improved rotor isolation system to minimize helicopter vibration is presented. Based on flight test experience gained with anti-resonant rotor isolation systems designed for the BO-105 and the company-owned Model 179 helicopters, a completely new and simplified design having reduced weight was completed. The rationale and analysis leading to the design, and the final arrangement are presented in detail together with flight test data acquired with the dynamically similar system installed on the Model 179.

80-2624

Investigations into an Active Vibration Isolation System for Helicopters with Rigid and Elastic Airframe Modeling

J. Skudridakis

European Space Agency, Paris, France, Rept. No. ESA-TT-531, 73 pp (1979) Engl. transl. of "Untersuchung zu einen activen Schwingungsisolations-system fur Hubschrauber bei starrer und elastischer Zellenmodellierung" DLR-IB-552-78-6 Brunswick, W. Germany (June 1978)

Key Words: Vibration isolation, Active isolation, Helicopter rotors

A system for active rotor isolation was investigated to compensate for blade number harmonic excitation of the rotor and limit the static relative movement of the rotor drive unit. Several sensor configurations were studied for the first completed regulator design of a single rigid function model with a modified Riccati design. This single axis computer model was reviewed and extended for the elastic helicopter airframe modeling.

80-2625

Evaluation of the Practical Aspects of Vibration Reduction Using Structural Optimization Techniques

H.W. Hanson and N.J. Calapodas

Bell Helicopter Textron, Fort Worth, TX, J. Amer. Helicopter Soc., 25 (3), pp 37-45 (July 1980) 15 figs, 2 tables, 6 refs

Key Words: Vibration reduction, Helicopters, Stiffness coefficients, Optimization

The results of a practical evaluation of two structural optimization techniques for vibration reduction, the Vincent Circle method and the forced response strain energy method, are discussed. Initial comparison studies of the two methods based on stiffness parameter variations were conducted using an elastic line mathematical model of the AH-1G helicopter. The forced response strain energy method was applied to a large complex builtup NASTRAN AH-1G model. The Vincent Circle method was further evaluated for mass tuning, damping, and dynamic absorber parameters using the elastic line model.

80-2626

Filled Rubber Materials System: Application to Echo Absorption in Waterfilled Tanks

R.D. Corsaro, J.D. Klunder, and J. Jarzynski

Naval Res. Lab., Washington, D.C. 20375, J. Acoust. Soc. Amer., 68 (2), pp 655-664 (Aug 1980) 9 figs, 4 tables, 14 refs

Key Words: Foam rubber, Acoustic absorption, Tanks (containers), Anechoic chambers

A materials system for forming rubber composites with selectable acoustic properties is described. The sound speed, density, and attenuation coefficient for more than 100 samples containing various concentrations and types of fillers were measured. These data were then reduced to determine the best fit coefficients in a set of descriptive equations. Thereafter these equations could be used to calculate the filler concentrations needed to form composites with specific required properties.

80-2627

Decoupler Pylon. Wing/Store Flutter Suppressor

W.A. Reed, III

NASA Langley Res. Ctr., Langley Station, VA, PAT-APPL-6-135 057, 18 pp (Mar 1980)

Key Words: Aircraft wings, Wing stores, Mountings, Flutter

A device for suspending a store from a support such as an aircraft wing is described. It comprises soft-spring means whereby the store pitch mode is decoupled from support modes and a low frequency active control mechanism which maintains store alignment. In the described embodiment, a pneumatic suspension system both isolates the store in pitch and, under conditions of changing mean load, aligns the

store with the wing to which it is attached. The device allows the flutter speed of an aircraft flying with an attached store to be increased while reducing the sensitivity of flutter to changes in the pitch inertia and center of gravity location of the store.

80-2628

Effect of a Flexibly Mounted Store on the Flutter Speed of a Wing

H. L. Runyan

Joint Inst. for Advancement of Flight Sciences,
Hampton, VA, Rept. No. NASA-CR-159245, 25 pp
(Apr 1980)
N80-22356

Key Words: Aircraft wings, Wing stores, Mountings, Flutter

A passive system proposed for increasing the flutter speed of a wing with heavy concentrated weights involves the concept of mounting the store on a pitch pivot having a very low pitch stiffness relative to the wing stiffness. This concept was investigated utilizing a two dimensional approach involving 4 degrees of freedom. A second more complete analysis was developed utilizing a three-dimensional structure. Details of the analysis are included.

80-2629

Angle Dependence of the Impedance of a Porous Layer

C. Klein and A. Cops

Laboratorium voor Akoestiek en Warmtegeleiding,
Departement Natuurkunde, K.U.-Leuven, 3030 Heverlee, Belgium, *Acustica*, **44** (4), pp 258-264 (Apr 1980) 6 figs, 2 tables, 8 refs

Key Words: Foam rubber, Acoustic impedance

A free field method is described to measure the specific acoustic impedance of polyurethane foam layers as a function of the angle of incidence of the sound wave. An approximate spherical wave theory, which is believed to be correct up to angles of incidence of about 80° , is used for the calculations. In a plane wave approximation, the characteristic impedance and the propagation constant of the material are calculated. These values are then used in a plane wave theory which calculates the specific acoustic impedance as a function of the angle of incidence.

80-2630

Vibrational Power Flow from Machines into Built-up Structures, Part III: Power Flow through Isolation Systems

H.G.D. Goyder and R.G. White

Inst. of Sound and Vib. Res., Univ. of Southampton,
Southampton SO9 5NH, UK, *J. Sound Vib.*, **68** (1),
pp 97-117 (Jan 8, 1980) 16 figs, 2 tables, 8 refs

Key Words: Vibration isolation, Machinery vibration, Machine foundations, Beams, Plates

The power flowing through the isolators and into the supporting foundation of a machine is examined by approximating the driving point frequency response function of the foundation. One and two stage isolation of machines with internal force or velocity sources is considered. Two stage isolation is superior to single stage isolation in reducing power flow in those circumstances where the excitation spectra do not cover the two resonances of the system.

80-2631

Vibrational Power Flow from Machines into Built-up Structures, Part II: Wave Propagation and Power Flow in Beam-Stiffened Plates

H.G.D. Goyder and R.G. White

Inst. of Sound and Vib. Res., Univ. of Southampton,
Southampton SO9 5NH, UK, *J. Sound Vib.*, **68** (1),
pp 77-96 (Jan 8, 1980) 9 figs, 7 refs

Key Words: Vibration isolation, Machinery vibration, Machine foundations, Beams, Plates

Wave propagation and power flow due to force and torque (moment) excitation is studied at the driving point and in the far field of an infinite plate with a single line-stiffener. Such a structure excited by forces or torques applied to the beam behaves like an uncoupled beam at the driving point. In the far field, power transmitted by flexural waves in the beam is radiated into the plate while power transmitted by torsional waves in the beam is not radiated. The plate carries a cylindrical wave with a strong directivity.

80-2632

Vibrational Power Flow from Machines into Built-up Structures, Part I: Introduction and Approximate Analyses of Beam and Plate-Like Foundations

H.G.D. Goyder and R.G. White

Inst. of Sound and Vib. Res., Univ. of Southampton, Southampton SO9 5NH, UK, *J. Sound Vib.*, **68** (1), pp 59-75 (Jan 8, 1980) 2 figs, 1 table, 12 refs

Key Words: Vibration isolation, Machinery vibration, Machine foundations, Beams, Plates

An introduction to power flow analysis techniques and a study of the simplification of practical structural analysis by use of the frequency response characteristics of an equivalent infinite structure is presented. Beams and plates with force and torque excitation are studied and the resulting near and far field power flow mechanisms are examined. Principal results, which are in the form of very simple formulae, are tabulated.

SPRINGS

80-2633

Fatigue Strength of Steel Coned Disc Springs

Engineering Sciences Data Unit, Ltd., London, UK, Rept. No. ISBN-0-85679-282-9, 16 pp (1980) ESDU-80004

Key Words: Springs, Disk springs, Fatigue life, Crack detection

Basic fatigue data is provided on which to assess the endurance of steel coned disc springs and to estimate the location of failure within a stack and the point on each spring at which a fatigue crack is likely to initiate. The results of the research may be applied to springs for valves, forging dies, machine tools, pneumatic equipment, and testing apparatus.

80-2634

Design of Laminated Torsion Bar Springs

J.A. Gentiluomo
Watervliet Arsenal, NY, Rept. No. WVT-PP-1, 24 pp (Feb 1980)
AD-A083 449/9

Key Words: Springs, Torsion bars, Layered materials, Design techniques

An analytical approach to the design of torsion leaf spring packs for use in cannon breech mechanisms, vehicle suspensions, etc. is provided. The design procedure presents an expeditious simple method for determining spring pack dimensions when parameters such as total required torque,

spring pack angle of twist, free length of leaf spring, maximum tensile working stress, and maximum torsional working stress are known.

BLADES

80-2635

Theoretical Prediction of Nonlinear Propagation Effects on Noise Signatures Generated by Subsonic or Supersonic Propeller or Rotor Blade Tips

R.L. Barger
NASA Langley Res. Ctr., Hampton, VA, Rept. No. NASA-TP-1660, L-13388, 18 pp (May 1980)
N80-22265

Key Words: Blades, Propeller blades, Noise generation

The nonlinear propagation equations for sound generated by a constant speed blade tip are presented. Propagation from a subsonic tip is treated as well as the various cases that can occur at supersonic speeds. Some computed examples indicate that the nonlinear theory correlates with experimental results better than linear theory for large amplitude waves.

BEARINGS

(Also see No. 2751)

80-2636

Influence of the Gas-Film Inertia Forces on the Dynamic Characteristics of Externally Pressurized, Gas Lubricated Journal Bearings, Part II: Analyses of Whirl Instability and Plane Vibration

A. Mori, K. Aoyama, and H. Mori
Faculty of Tech., Kyoto Univ., Kyoto, Japan, Bull. JSME, **23** (180), pp 953-960 (June 1980) 21 figs, 1 table, 6 refs

Key Words: Bearings, Journal bearings, Whirling

Influences of the gas-film inertia forces on the whirl instability and on the plane vibration in externally pressurized, gas lubricated journal bearings are analyzed. Analytical results agree well with the experimental results, and conclusions are given.

80-2637

On the Spring Characteristics of a Ball Bearing (Extreme Characteristics with Many Balls)

H. Tamura and Y. Tsuda

Faculty of Engrg., Kyushu Univ., Higashi-Ku, Fukuoka, Japan, *Bull. JSME*, 23 (180), pp 961-968 (June 1980) 6 figs, 2 tables, 17 refs

Key Words: Bearings, Ball bearings, Spring constants

A theoretical analysis of the radial spring characteristics of a ball bearing is presented, based on the studies by Perret/Meldau. Numerical examples of the motion of inner ring and the differential stiffness are shown.

80-2638

A Simple Way to Estimate Bearing Stiffness

E.P. Gargiulo, Jr.

E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, DE, *Mach. Des.*, 52 (17), pp 107-110 (July 24, 1980) 2 figs, 2 tables

Key Words: Rotating structures, Bearings, Stiffness coefficients

High-speed rotating machinery must be subjected to careful dynamic analysis to ensure against potentially destructive vibration. Values of bearing stiffness required for this analysis normally must be found from expensive tests or complex calculations. A simple new method provides approximate values for studies that do not demand utmost accuracy.

80-2639

Definition of Axial Preload-Clearances in Ball Bearing Supports by Experimental Measurements

N. Lebedev

Vibrotechnika, 5 (29), pp 141-150 (1977), 5 figs, 4 refs, Kaunas A. Snieckus Politechnical Institute, Kaunas, Lithuanian SSR, 1979 (In Russian)

Key Words: Bearings, Ball bearings, Clearance effects

A method to determine preload or clearance in ball bearing supports by experimental measurements of axial forces is examined. The method is based on Herz's contact theory.

80-2640

Case Instabilities in a 42 mm ED/20 mm Id Angular Contact Bearing

K.T. Stevens and M.J. Todd

European Space Tribology Lab., National Center of Tribology, Risley, UK, Rept. No. ESA-CR(P)-1255, 31 pp (May 1979) N80-21763

Key Words: Bearings, Dynamic tests

Spin tests were conducted on a series of angular contact, inner race separable bearings with phenolic cages using a variety of space approved lubricants. Three types of cage instability were observed in ED20 bearings.

GEARS

80-2641

Load-Carrying Capacity of the H_B≈340 (Hardened and Tempered) Gears. 3rd Report. Influences of Difference in Hardness and Roughness on Surface Durability

T. Nakanishi, T. Ueno, Y. Ariura, Y. Miyamoto, and H. Murata

Faculty of Engrg., Kyushu Univ., Fukuoka, Japan, *Bull. JSME*, 23 (180), pp 1010-1015 (June 1980) 15 figs, 5 tables, 4 refs

Key Words: Gears, Surface roughness, Fatigue life

The influences of difference in hardness of mating gears and their roughness on surface durability is investigated using hobbled gears and rollers of various roughness.

80-2642

Analysis of Vibratory Excitation of Gear Systems as a Contributor to Aircraft Interior Noise

W.D. Mark

Bolt, Beranek and Newman, Inc., Cambridge, MA, Rept. No. NASA-CR-159088, 97 pp (Feb 1979) N80-25100

Key Words: Gear boxes, Gears, Spur gears, Helical gears, Gear vibration, Gear noise, Frequency domain method, Aircraft noise, Interior noise

Application of the transfer function approach to predict the resulting interior noise contribution requires gearbox vibration sources and paths to be characterized in the frequency domain. Tooth-face deviations from perfect involute surfaces were represented in terms of Legendre polynomials which may be directly interpreted in terms of tooth-spacing errors, mean and random deviations associated with involute slope and fullness, lead mismatch and crowning, and analogous higher-order components. The contributions of these components to the spectrum of the static transmission error is discussed and illustrated using a set of measurements made on a pair of helicopter spur gears. The general methodology presented is applicable to both spur and helical gears.

COUPLINGS

80-2643

A Special Coupling on the Basis of a Rotating Fluid
L. Zubavicius, A.P. Kavolelis, and B. Spruogis
Vilnius Civil Engrg. Inst., Vilnius, Lithuania 232600, *Vibrotechnika*, 5 (29), pp 23-34 (1977), 12 figs, 2 refs, Kaunas A. Snieckus Politechnical Institute, Kaunas, Lithuanian SSR, 1979
(In Russian)

Key Words: Couplings, Vibration control

The coupling investigated is a special highly sensitive anti-vibrational connection of rotary objects. The main analytic dependencies for engineering calculation (torque, stiffness, frequencies, etc.) are presented. Graphical representation of these dependencies is also given and specific features of the coupling are shown.

FASTENERS

(Also see No. 2676)

80-2644

The Dynamics of High-Pressure Flange Connections of Tubings

J. Dulevicius and S. Sakalauskas
Kaunas Antanas Snieckus Polytechnical Inst., Kaunas, Lithuania, *Vibrotechnika*, 5 (29), pp 79-87 (1977), 7 figs, 3 refs, Kaunas A. Snieckus Politechnical In-

stitute, Kaunas, Lithuanian SSR, 1979
(In Russian)

Key Words: Tubes, Joints (junctions)

The differential equations describing longitudinal free vibrations of flange connections with joined tubes are presented and solved. The solution results of frequency equations are presented in graphic form. The investigation results obtained allow the use of resonance frequencies of flange connections to estimate the effect of dynamic loads on flange connections sealing.

SEALS

80-2645

A Rapidly Converging Theoretical Solution of the Elastohydrodynamic Problem for Rectangular Rubber Seals

L.E.C. Ruskell
Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, Hampshire, UK, *J. Mech. Engr. Sci.*, 22 (1), pp 9-16 (Feb 1980) 5 figs, 1 table, 15 refs

Key Words: Seals (stoppers), Elastomeric seals, Elastohydrodynamic properties

A theoretical approach is described which overcomes the problems of convergence previously associated with obtaining solutions of the elastohydrodynamic equations for a reciprocating, rectangular section rubber seal. Convergence of this method is extremely rapid. Results are presented which illustrate that it is suitable both for instrokes and outstrokes at realistic sealed pressures. Experimental measurements of pressure distribution are presented for comparison.

80-2646

Dynamic Response to Rotating-Seal Runout in Non-Contacting Face Seals

I. Etsion
NASA Lewis Res. Ctr., Cleveland, OH, Rept. No. NASA-TM-81490, 25 pp (Apr 1980)
N80-22701

Key Words: Seals (stoppers)

The dynamic response of a flexibly mounted ring to runout of the rotating seat in mechanical face seals is analyzed as:

suming small perturbations. It is found that tracking ability of the stator depends only on its dynamic characteristics and operating conditions and is not affected by the amount of runout. Three different modes of dynamic response are shown and the condition for parallel tracking is presented.

The random vibration of a beam impacting a spring-like stop is discussed. The mean square response and the frequency of impacts are obtained by an equivalent linearization. Reasonable agreement is obtained between these results and the results for an equivalent non-linear single-degree-of-freedom system.

STRUCTURAL COMPONENTS

BARS AND RODS

80-2647

Turbulence and Rod Vibrations in an Annular Region with Upstream Disturbances

T.M. Mulcahy, T.T. Yeh, and A.J. Miskevics
Components Tech. Div., Argonne National Lab.,
Argonne, IL 60439, J. Sound Vib., 69 (1), pp 59-69
(Mar 8, 1980) 5 figs, 3 tables, 10 refs

Key Words: Rods, Fluid-induced excitation, Nuclear reactor components, Turbulence

Disturbances in nominally parallel flow are produced by the use of grids upstream of a flexible rod in an annular region. The turbulence decay in two annular regions and the vibrations of the same rod are measured for a wide range of flow velocities, grid configurations, and hydraulic diameters typical of those found in nuclear reactors. The creation and characterization of the upstream flow disturbances as a test parameter are the unique contributions of this study.

BEAMS

(Also see Nos. 2630, 2631, 2632, 2716)

80-2648

Random Vibration of a Beam Impacting Stops

H.G. Davies
Dept. of Mech. Engrg., Univ. of New Brunswick,
Fredericton, E3B 5A3, Canada, J. Sound Vib., 68
(4), pp 479-487 (Feb 22, 1980) 5 figs, 12 refs

Key Words: Beams, Random excitation, Mean square response, Frequencies, Equivalent linearization method

80-2649

The Lateral Vibration of Slightly Bent Slender Beams Subject to Prescribed Axial End Displacement

S.M. Dickinson
Faculty of Engrg. Science, The Univ. of Western
Ontario, London, Ontario N6A 5B9, Canada, J.
Sound Vib., 68 (4), pp 507-514 (Feb 22, 1980) 10
figs, 1 table, 4 refs

Key Words: Beams, Initial deformation effects, Axial excitation, Natural frequencies, Flexural vibrations, Heat exchangers, Tubes

A simple analysis is presented for the prediction of the induced axial loads in initially slightly bent slender beams subject to prescribed axial end displacement. The effect upon the natural frequencies of flexural vibration of the beams is then determined. A simply supported beam and a fully clamped beam are considered and it is assumed that the initial deflection is of the same form as the first critical buckling mode for the straight beam. It is shown that the effect of relatively slight initial lack of straightness upon the induced axial load and bending natural frequencies is very significant.

80-2650

Natural Frequencies for Out-of-Plane Vibrations of Continuous Curved Beams

T.M. Wang, R.H. Nettleton, and B. Keita
Dept. of Civil Engrg., Univ. of New Hampshire, Dur-
ham, New Hampshire 03824, J. Sound Vib., 68 (3),
pp 427-436 (Feb 8, 1980) 3 figs, 10 refs

Key Words: Beams, Curved beams, Natural frequencies

An analytic technique is presented for the determination of natural frequencies of continuous curved beams vibrating out of their initial plane of curvature. An example of a two-span circular curved beam is given to show the effect of the central angle of the arc upon the natural frequencies of the beam.

80-2651

Further Results on Instability of the Motion of a Beam of Periodically Varying Length

J. Zajackowski and G. Yamada

Lodz Technical Univ., Lodz, Zwirki 36, Poland, J. Sound Vib., 68 (2), pp 173-180 (Jan 22, 1980) 8 figs, 3 refs

Key Words: Beams, Variable material properties, Axial excitation

The parametric instability of the motion of a beam of periodically varying length is analyzed. The instability regions are found and plotted. The study shows that the way in which the beam is driven has an essential effect on the stability of its motion.

80-2652

Effect of Angle of Attack on the Stability of a Rotating Non-Uniform Cantilever with a Tip Mass Subjected to Dissipative and Non-Conservative Forces

R.C. Kar

Dept. of Mech. Engrg., Indian Inst. of Tech., Kharagpur - 721302, India, J. Sound Vib., 68 (2), pp 249-258 (Jan 22, 1980) 9 figs, 8 refs

Key Words: Flutter, Beams, Cantilever beams, Variable cross section, Rotating structures, External damping, Follower forces

The influence of angle of attack on the stability of a rotating viscoelastic tapered cantilever beam of rectangular cross-section carrying a tip mass and subjected to a circulatory force at its free end is investigated. The effect of external damping is included in the study. The non-self-adjoint boundary value problem is formulated and an appropriate adjoint boundary value problem is introduced. Approximate values of the critical flutter load are calculated on the basis of an adjoint variational principle for several values of geometric and material parameters of the system. The results are presented through a series of graphs.

80-2653

Natural Frequencies and Stresses for Beams with External Rotational Restraints

K.F.H. Dresig and M. Labes

Forsch. Ingenieurwesen, 46 (3), pp 88-93 (1980) 14 figs, 4 refs

Key Words: Beams, Natural frequencies, Cables (ropes), Springs, Nuclear power plants

Safety related cable tray systems in nuclear power plants must be designed to withstand vibrational effects due to external events. It is also necessary to consider the rotational stiffness effects on the system natural frequency provided by the attachment of cable trays to their support beams. This effect is modeled by using either distributed or discrete rotational springs. Differential equations are developed and solved which reflect the response of the rotationally restrained beam when subjected to frequency dependent loads.

80-2654

A Cantilever Beam Chattering Against a Stop

C.C. Lo

Bell Telephone Labs., Inc., Columbus, OH 43213, J. Sound Vib., 69 (2), pp 245-255 (Mar 22, 1980) 8 figs, 21 refs

Key Words: Beams, Cantilever beams, Chatter, Bernoulli-Euler method

Contact chatter or bounding of a cantilever beam with the free end pressed against a stop was studied. The problem was treated according to the Bernoulli-Euler beam theory and the resulting integral equation was solved by the small time increment technique. Deflections, contact force and chatter were calculated. Deflections were measured photographically by using a multiframe strobe light and the chatter was measured with an oscilloscope. An approximate method was developed by using kinetic energies based on the beam theory and contact open or closure times based on an equivalent mass-spring system.

80-2655

The Effects of Fibre Orientation on Free Vibrations of Composite Beams

K.K. Teh and C.C. Huang

Dept. of Mech. Engrg., The Univ. of Western Australia, Nedlands, Western Australia 6009, J. Sound Vib., 69 (2), pp 327-337 (Mar 22, 1980) 11 figs, 8 refs

Key Words: Beams, Composite structures, Fiber composites, Mode shapes

The torsion-flexure coupling effect of generally orthotropic beams, dependent on reinforcing fibre orientation and mode order, is studied. At higher ranks of vibration, this coupling effect is principally contributed by the twisting moment

induced by bending. The influence of fibre orientation on normal mode shapes is more significant for small values of fibre orientation.

FRAMES AND ARCHES

80-2656

Effect of Axial Force on Framework Dynamics

B.A. Ovunc

Dept. of Civil Engrg., Univ. of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette, LA, Computers Struct., 11 (5), pp 389-395 (May 1980) 14 figs, 23 refs

Key Words: Frames, Axial excitation, Forced vibration, Dynamic buckling, Computer programs, Modal analysis

The effect of member axial forces on the free and forced vibration of frameworks is investigated. Forced vibration of the frameworks is determined by means of modal analysis. A set of single beams, a three story and a sixteen story frame are considered as example problems to illustrate the effect of the member axial force on the vibration. The buckling modes of these beams and frames are investigated.

MEMBRANES, FILMS, AND WEBS

80-2657

Approximations to the Admittances and Free Wavenumbers of Fluid-Loaded Panels

D.G. Crighton

Dept. of Applied Mathematical Studies, Univ. of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT, UK, J. Sound Vib., 68 (1), pp 15-33 (Jan 8, 1980) 11 refs

Key Words: Membranes, Panels, Fluid-induced excitation, Mechanical admittance

The approximate evaluation of free wavenumbers and line transfer and line drive admittances of a fluid-loaded membrane is studied. The physical mechanisms dominating each approximation are identified as are the physical implications of the approximations.

PANELS

(Also see No. 2657)

80-2658

Noise Transmission through Stiffened Panels

M. Slazak

Ph.D. Thesis, Columbia Univ., 103 pp (1980)

UM 8017472

Key Words: Panels, Noise transmission, Panel-cavity response

An analytical study is presented to predict low frequency noise transmission through stiffened panels into cavity backed enclosures. Noise transmission is determined by solving the acoustic wave equation for the interior noise field and stiffened panel equations for vibrations of the stiffened panel. The dynamic behavior of the panel is determined by the transfer matrix procedure. Also presented is a transfer matrix development for stiffened sandwich panels. Results include comparisons between theory and experiment, noise transmission due to boundary layer turbulence and noise transmission through the sidewall of an aircraft.

80-2659

The Stability of Cantilever Panels in Uniform Incompressible Flow

L.K. Shayo

Dept. of Mathematics, Univ. of Dar es Salaam, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, J. Sound Vib., 68 (3), pp 341-350 (Feb 8, 1980) 1 fig, 3 tables, 6 refs

Key Words: Panels, Cantilever plates, Fluid-induced excitation

The stability of large aspect ratio cantilever panels in uniform incompressible flow is studied by employing linearized plate and potential flow theories together with asymptotic expressions for the generalized pressures.

PLATES

(Also see Nos. 2630, 2631, 2632, 2659)

80-2660

Instability of a Periodically Moving Plate

J. Zajackowski and G. Yamada

Lodz Technical Univ., Lodz, Zwirki 36, Poland, J. Sound Vib., 68 (2), pp 181-186 (Jan 22, 1980) 2 figs, 1 table, 4 refs

Key Words: Plates, Rectangular plates, Variable material properties, Axial excitation

The parametric instability of the in-plane motion of a rectangular plate of periodically varying length is investigated. The boundaries of the instability regions are found and plotted.

80-2661

An Exact, Closed Form Solution for the Flexural Vibration of a Thin Annular Plate Having a Parabolic Thickness Variation

T.A. Lenox and H.D. Conway

Dept. of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Cornell Univ., Ithaca, NY 14853, J. Sound Vib., 68 (2), pp 231-239 (Jan 22, 1980) 4 figs, 3 tables, 12 refs

Key Words: Plates, Variable cross section, Flexural vibrations

An exact, closed form solution is obtained for the transverse vibrations, with nodal diameters and circles, of a thin annular plate having a parabolic thickness variation. Representative numerical values for the frequency parameter and typical mode shapes are presented for three different combinations of simple boundary conditions. The corresponding exact solution for an aeolotropic annular plate of the same geometry is also presented.

80-2662

An Experimental Study of Flow-Generated Waves on a Flexible Surface

R.J. Hansen, D.L. Hunston, C.C. Ni, and M.M. Reischman

Naval Res. Lab., Washington, D.C. 20375, J. Sound Vib., 68 (3), pp 317-334 (Feb 8, 1980) 15 figs, 3 tables, 16 refs

Key Words: Plates, Fluid-induced excitation

An experimental study of the generation of waves on an elastic surface by a turbulent boundary layer is discussed. Experiments were conducted primarily in a flat plate (two dimensional) geometry, with some companion rotating disk experiments (three dimensional) also performed. Three distinct types of surface waves were identified in the flat plate studies.

80-2663

Response of Composite Plates to Blast Loading

A. Rajamani and R. Prabhakaran

Bharat Heavy Electricals, Hyderabad, India, Exptl. Mech., 20 (7), pp 245-250 (July 1980) 3 figs, 5 tables, 25 refs

Key Words: Plates, Composite materials, Blast response

The transient response of composite plates, with and without central circular holes, to blast loading is studied. The model-

analysis approach is used in the computation of numerical results. To verify the theoretical results, experiments are conducted on aluminum and unidirectionally reinforced E-glass-epoxy plates, using a shock tube as the loading device. The experimental peak dynamic strains are compared with the theoretical values. A comparison of dynamic-amplification factors, defined as the ratio of the peak dynamic strains to the static strains, has been made between the isotropic and the composite plates.

80-2664

Transverse Vibrations of Plates with Stepped Thickness over a Concentric Circular Region

R.H. Gutierrez, P.A.A. Laura, and R.O. Grossi

Inst. of Applied Mechanics, Puerto Belgrano Naval Base, 8111 Argentina, J. Sound Vib., 69 (2), pp 285-295 (Mar 22, 1980) 4 figs, 6 tables, 12 refs

Key Words: Plates, Rectangular plates, Circular plates, Flexural vibration, Variable cross section, Fundamental frequency, Ritz method

Determination of the fundamental frequency of vibration of rectangular, regular polygonal, and circular plates with stepped thickness over a concentric, circular subdomain of the plates is examined. Problems are solved in a unified fashion by adopting simple polynomial co-ordinate functions and making use of the Ritz method to generate the frequency determinant.

80-2665

Large Amplitude Axisymmetric Vibrations of Orthotropic Circular Plates Elastically Restrained Against Rotation

G.V. Rao and K.K. Raju

Structural Engrg. Div., Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, Trivandrum-695022, India, J. Sound Vib., 69 (2), pp 175-180 (Mar 22, 1980) 8 tables, 8 refs

Key Words: Plates, Orthotropism, Elastically restrained edges, Finite element technique, Large amplitudes

A finite element formulation is employed to obtain the linear and non-linear frequencies of orthotropic circular plates with elastically restrained edges. Results are presented in the form of linear frequency parameters and ratios of non-linear to linear periods for several values of the spring constants, orthotropy parameter and central deflections.

80-2666

Response of Plates with Unconstrained Layer Damping Treatment to Random Acoustic Excitation, Part II: Response Evaluation

C.V. Ramachandra Reddy, N. Ganesan, B.V.A. Rao, and S. Narayanan
ISRO Satellite Centre, Bangalore-58, India, J. Sound Vib., 69 (1), pp 45-57 (Mar 8, 1980) 7 figs, 7 tables, 15 refs

Key Words: Plates, Layered damping, Acoustic excitation, Spectral energy distribution techniques, Harmonic analysis

Theoretical and experimental investigations on the response of a plate with unconstrained layer damping treatment to random acoustic excitation are carried out. The theoretical response evaluation consists of determining the power spectral density of the acceleration response of the layered plate by the use of generalized harmonic analysis under a specific random acoustic excitation, with use being made of modal frequencies and associated loss factors estimated. A study was made on the contribution of cross coupling terms of the acceleration response for the two boundary conditions investigated.

80-2667

Vibration of a Plate with Straight Line Boundaries

K. Nagaya
Dept. of Mech. Engrg., Yamagata Univ., Yonezawa, Japan, J. Sound Vib., 68 (1), pp 35-43 (Jan 8, 1980) 5 figs, 4 tables, 18 refs

Key Words: Plates, Vibration response, Numerical analysis

A method for solving vibration problems of an elastic thin solid plate with a boundary consisting of straight lines is examined. The exact solution of equation of motion is utilized and the boundary conditions along the straight line boundaries are satisfied by means of the Fourier expansion method. Numerical calculations are carried out for clamped or simply supported trapezoidal and rhombic plates.

80-2668

Internal Field of an Insonified Elastic Plate

A. Freedman and G.G. Swinerd
65 Mount Pleasant Ave., Weymouth, Dorset DT3 5JF, UK, J. Sound Vib., 68 (4), pp 515-552 (Feb 22, 1980) 18 figs, 21 refs

Key Words: Plates, Submerged structures, Acoustic excitation

The displacement field within an infinite, fluid-loaded elastic plate insonified by a plane wave at arbitrary incidence angle is examined. For a water-immersed steel plate which is 0.55 shear wavelengths thick extensive graphical data are presented showing the evolution of the displacement field with variation of incidence angle from very close to normal incidence to very close to grazing incidence.

80-2669

Upper and Lower Bounds for Frequencies of Clamped Rhombical Plates

J.R. Kuttler and V.G. Sigillito
Applied Physics Lab., The Johns Hopkins Univ., Laurel, MD 20810, J. Sound Vib., 68 (4), pp 597-607 (Feb 22, 1980) 4 figs, 1 table, 11 refs

Key Words: Plates, Natural frequencies

Upper and lower bounds are given for the lowest frequencies of vibration of clamped rhombical plates. These bounds were obtained by using a recently developed method which allows the use of trial functions which do not need to satisfy any boundary conditions.

80-2670

Response of Plates with Unconstrained Layer Damping Treatment to Random Acoustic Excitation. Part I: Damping and Frequency Evaluations

C.V. Ramachandra Reddy, N. Ganesan, B.V.A. Rao, and S. Narayanan
ISRO Satellite Centre, Bangalore-58, India, J. Sound Vib., 69 (1), pp 35-43 (Mar 8, 1980) 6 figs, 4 tables, 11 refs

Key Words: Plates, Layered damping, Acoustic excitation

For theoretical evaluation of the response of a structure under random acoustic excitation a complete understanding is required of the various modes of vibration and the modal damping associated with each mode. In order to evaluate these parameters for plates with unconstrained layer damping treatment, some of the theoretical approaches applicable are used. Experimentally observed modal frequencies and associated loss factors are compared with those estimated by different theories for all edges simply supported and all edges clamped boundaries, after accounting for the damping at sup-

ports. The modes of vibration used in the theoretical analysis for these boundaries are compared with those observed in the experiments.

SHELLS

80-2671

Optimum Design of Stiffened Cylindrical Shells with Natural Frequency Constraints

S.S. Rao and E.S. Reddy

Dept. of Mech. Engrg., Indian Inst. of Tech., Kanpur-208016, India, Computers Struc., 12 (2), pp 211-219 (Aug 1980) 1 fig, 6 tables, 25 refs

Key Words: Shells, Cylindrical shells, Stiffened shells, Minimum weight design, Natural frequencies

The design optimization of axially loaded, simply supported stiffened cylindrical shells for minimum mass is considered. The design variables are thickness of shell wall, thicknesses and depths of rings and stringers, number/spacing of rings and stringers. Natural frequency, local and overall buckling strengths and direct stress constraints are considered in the design problems.

RINGS

(See No. 2716)

PIPES AND TUBES

(Also see Nos. 2644, 2649)

80-2672

A Method for the Analysis of Seismic Reliability of Lifeline Systems

J. Mohammadi

Ph.D. Thesis, Univ. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 118 pp (1980)
UM 8018190

Key Words: Pipelines, Life line systems, Seismic response

Methods for assessing the seismic safety of a lifeline system, such as a water distribution system, an oil pipeline system, or a transportation network, are developed and introduced with part of the study being devoted to the development of a relation between the earthquake intensity and the distance

80-2673

Surface Displacements Accompanying the Propagation of Acoustic Waves within an Underground Pipe

A.N. Jette and J.G. Parker

Applied Physics Lab., The Johns Hopkins Univ., Laurel, MD 20810, J. Sound Vib., 69 (2), pp 265-274 (Mar 22, 1980) 7 figs, 13 refs

Key Words: Pipes (tubes), Underground structures, Elastic waves, Acoustic excitation

Theoretical expressions for surface displacements accompanying the propagation of acoustic waves in a buried gas-filled pipe are derived.

80-2674

The Proximity of Coincidence and Acoustic Cut-Off Frequencies in Relation to Acoustic Radiation from Pipes with Disturbed Internal Turbulent Flow

M.K. Bull and M.P. Norton

Dept. of Mech. Engrg., The Univ. of Adelaide, Adelaide, South Australia, J. Sound Vib., 69 (1), pp 1-11 (Mar 8, 1980) 6 figs, 16 refs

Key Words: Pipes (tubes), Joints (junctions), Pipe joints, Fluid-induced excitation

Spectral measurements showing the effects of various pipe fittings (radiused bends, mitred bends, and gate and butterfly valves) on wall pressure fluctuations, wall acceleration, and acoustic radiation due to turbulent air flow in a pipe are presented.

80-2675

Measurement of Nonlinear Reflection of N-Wave at the Open End of a Circular Pipe

T. Nakamura, A. Nakamura, and R. Takeuchi

Inst. of Scientific and Industrial Research, Osaka Univ., Yamada-ka, Suita, Osaka, Japan, Acustica, 44 (4), pp 323-329 (Apr 1980) 13 figs, 11 refs

Key Words: Pipes (tubes), Shock wave reflection

The measurements of reflection of N-wave at the open end of a circular pipe with baffle were made for analysis of non linearity of energy reflection dependent upon shock amplitude.

80-2676

The Investigation of Transverse Vibrations of Tubes with Flange Connection

J. Dulevicius and S. Sakalauskas

Kaunas Antanas Snieckus Polytechnical Inst., Kaunas, Lithuania, *Vibrotechnika*, 5 (29), pp 89-97 (1977), 5 figs, 2 refs, Kaunas A. Snieckus Polytechnical Institute, Kaunas, Lithuanian SSR, 1979
(In Russian)

Key Words: Pipes (tubes), Flexural vibration, Joints (junctions)

The investigation of transverse free vibrations of tubes with flange connection are carried out and the results of the obtained frequency equation solution are presented.

80-2677

Evaluation of the Dynamic Stress Component in Pipes by Identification Method

J. Dulevicius, V. Kaminskas, and P. Ziliukas

Kaunas Antanas Snieckus Polytechnical Inst., Kaunas, Lithuania, *Vibrotechnika*, 5 (29), pp 171-178 (1977), 2 figs, 6 refs, Kaunas A. Snieckus Polytechnical Institute, Kaunas, Lithuanian SSR, 1979
(In Russian)

Key Words: Pipes (tubes), Fluid-induced excitation

The possibility of evaluating the alternating stress component in a pipe wall by fluid pressure pulse measurements is shown. The mathematical model of the problem solved and experimental results are presented.

80-2678

Identification Technique of Standard Elements for High-Pressure Lines

V. Volkov, L. Dulevicius, and V. Kaminskas

Kaunas Antanas Snieckus Polytechnical Inst., Kaunas, Lithuania, *Vibrotechnika*, 5 (29), pp 161-170 (1977), 3 figs, 8 refs, Kaunas A. Snieckus Polytechnical Institute, Kaunas, Lithuanian SSR, 1979
(In Russian)

Key Words: Pipelines, Parameter identification technique

The main problems arising from the identification of standard elements for pipeline systems are considered. A number

of dynamic models for standard elements are suggested and selection of the meaningful parameters of the proposed models, as well as quantitative estimate of the degree to which the built models are adequate, is discussed.

DUCTS

80-2679

Transient Acoustic Wave Propagation in an Epstein Duct

C.H. Wilcox

Dept. of Mathematics, Utah Univ., Salt Lake City, UT, Rept. No. TR-36, 50 pp (Nov 1979)
AD-A083 484/6

Key Words: Ducts, Elastic waves, Wave propagation, Sound waves

Transient acoustic wave propagation is analyzed for the case of an unlimited plane-stratified fluid having constant density and sound speed.

80-2680

The Acoustic Characteristics of Duct Bends

A. Cabelli

Div. of Mech. Engrg., Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Res. Org., Melbourne, Australia, *J. Sound Vib.*, 68 (3), pp 369-388 (Feb 8, 1980) 14 figs, 2 tables, 12 refs

Key Words: Ducts, Curved pipes, Acoustic properties

The acoustic characteristics of a duct system are studied. The system consists of a curved bend joined to two straight sections of rigid duct. Solutions of the relevant two-dimensional equations are obtained by numerical methods for a range of bend geometries. The results agree closely with experimentally obtained data.

80-2681

Higher Order Mode Effects in Circular Ducts and Expansion Chambers

L.J. Eriksson

Corporate Res Dept., Nelson Industries, Inc., Box

428, Stoughton, WI 53589, J. Acoust. Soc. Amer., 68 (2), pp 545-550 (Aug 1980) 7 figs, 25 refs

Key Words: Ducts, Elastic waves, Noise reduction

The theory of higher order modes in circular ducts is reviewed and applied to expansion chambers. A specific approach, analogous to that used in rectangular ducts, is recommended that has geometric clarity and elegance. The cutoff frequencies for these various modes are discussed with respect to propagation in an expansion chamber. Incomplete and misleading statements in the literature concerning the calculation of cutoff frequencies are reviewed. Higher order mode propagation through an expansion chamber is analyzed for various inlet and outlet locations, and experimental results presented. The interaction between plane wave and higher order mode effects is discussed.

80-2682

Characterization of Acoustic Disturbances in Linearly Sheared Flows

S.P. Loutsoyannis

Joint Inst. for Aeronautics and Acoustics, Dept. of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Stanford Univ., Stanford, CA 94305, J. Sound Vib., 68 (2), pp 187-202 (Jan 22, 1980) 4 figs, 1 table, 19 refs

Key Words: Ducts, Rectangular ducts, Sound waves, Wave propagation, Sound propagation

The equation describing plane wave propagation, stability, or rectangular duct mode characteristics in a compressible inviscid linearly sheared parallel flow, is shown to be reducible to Whittaker's equation. The exact solutions in terms of Whittaker functions are used to obtain a number of known results of plane wave propagation and stability in linearly sheared flows as limiting cases in which the speed of sound goes to infinity or the shear layer thickness, or wave number, goes to zero. The usefulness of the exact solutions is discussed in connection with the problems of plane wave propagation and stability of a finite thickness shear layer with a linear velocity profile.

80-2683

The Finite Element Duct Eigenvalue Problem. An Improved Formulation with Hermitian Elements and No-Flow Condensation

R J. Astley and W. Eversman

Dept. of Mech. Engrg., Univ. of Canterbury, Christ-

church, New Zealand, J. Sound Vib., 69 (1), pp 13-25 (Mar 8, 1980) 3 figs, 6 tables, 9 refs

Key Words: Ducts, Linings, Eigenvalue problems, Finite element technique

Hermitian elements are used in a finite element solution for the eigenvalue problem in lined ducts with flow. These elements give significantly greater accuracy for reduced dimensionality when compared with Lagrangian elements. Results are presented for two dimensional and axisymmetric ducts. In the axisymmetric case good resolution is obtained even for high order, high frequency modes by the use of continuously graded meshes.

BUILDING COMPONENTS

80-2684

Architectural Design of Building Components for Earthquakes

G.M. McCue, A. Skaff, and J.W. Boyce

MBT Associates, San Francisco, CA, Rept. No. NSF/RA-780690, 234 pp (1978)

PB80-173768

Key Words: Building components, Seismic design

Review of the dynamic principles governing site and building response provides the basis for a conceptual model of building and component interaction during earthquakes. This conceptual model consists of: a four-part Dynamic Model, which describes the various elements of a building, their interactive relationships during earthquakes, and the effect of their interaction on overall building response; and the Dynamic Environment, which describes the nature of the seismic motions that a component will be subjected to in a particular location of a building. Two studies illustrate the design of building components according to the principles of the model.

ELECTRIC COMPONENTS

MOTORS

80-2685

The Vibration Study of Precise High-Speed Small-Size Electric Motors

V.V. Zdanavicius, R. Krancikas, K. Ragulskis, and S. Tichonov

Kaunas Antanas Snieckus Polytechnical Inst., Kaunas, Lithuania, *Vibrotechnika*, 5 (29), pp 63-70 (1977), 8 figs, 5 refs, Kaunas A. Snieckus Politechnical Institute, Kaunas, Lithuanian SSR, 1979 (In Russian)

Key Words: Motors, Vibration response

The relation of precise high-speed small-size electric motor vibration level to rotor rotation speed, environment temperature and radial-thrust bearing axial tightening is discussed.

18 (8), pp 899-906 (Aug 1980) 12 figs, 1 table, 12 refs

Key Words: Fans, Fan noise

Calculations of the fan tone acoustic power and modal structure generated by complex distortions in axial inflow velocity are presented. The model used treats the rotor as a rotating three-dimensional cascade and calculates the acoustic field from the distortion-produced dipole distribution on the blades including non-compact source effects. Radial and circumferential distortion shapes are synthesized from Fourier-Bessel components representing individual distortion modes. The relation between individual distortion modes and the generated acoustic modes is examined for particular distortion cases.

DYNAMIC ENVIRONMENT

ACOUSTIC EXCITATION

(Also see Nos. 2589, 2597, 2609, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2626, 2629, 2635, 2658, 2666, 2668, 2670, 2682, 2756)

80-2686

Forward Acoustic Performance of a Shock-Swallowing High-Tip-Speed Fan (QF-13)

J.G. Lucas, R.P. Woodward, and M.J. Mackinnon
NASA Lewis Res. Ctr., Cleveland, OH, Rept. No. NASA-TP-1668, L-202, 20 pp (May 1980)
N80-23100

Key Words: Fans, Noise generation

Forward noise and overall aerodynamic performance data are presented for a high-tip-speed fan having rotor blade airfoils designed to alter the conventional leading-edge bow shocks to weak, oblique shocks which are swallowed within the interblade channels.

80-2687

Effects of Inflow Distortion Profiles on Fan Tone Noise

H. Kobayashi and J.F. Groeneweg
NASA Lewis Res. Ctr., Cleveland, OH, AIAA J.,

80-2688

Highway Noise Barrier Perceived Benefit

D.N. May and M.M. Osman
Acoustics Office, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, 1201 Wilson Ave., Downsview, Ontario M3M 1J8, Canada, *J. Sound Vib.*, 70 (2), pp 153-165 (May 22, 1980) 2 figs, 26 refs

Key Words: Noise barriers, Human response

A laboratory experiment was performed in which 82 subjects judged the benefit of a noise barrier by listening to tape recordings of before-barrier and after-barrier traffic noise. These perceived benefit judgments were related by regression analysis to the barrier attenuation, the before-barrier traffic sound level, and a music background level, all of which were varied over the course of the experiment. Prediction equations were developed for barrier benefit in terms of these sound levels, their purpose being to provide a model for barrier benefit that can be used in barrier site selection and design. An unexpected finding was that barrier benefit was highest when before-barrier sound levels were lowest i.e., subjects preferred a noise barrier that solved a moderate noise problem over an equally-attenuating barrier that only partially solved a more severe noise problem.

80-2689

Some Calculated Effects of Non-Uniform Inflow on the Radiated Noise of a Large Wind Turbine

G.C. Greene and H.H. Hubbard
NASA Langley Res. Ctr., Langley Station, VA, Rept

No. NASA-TM-81813, 14 pp (May 1980)
N80-25104

Key Words: Wind turbines, Noise prediction

Far field computations were performed for a large wind turbine to evaluate the effects of non-uniform aerodynamic loading over the rotor disk. A modified version of the Farasat/Nystrom propeller noise prediction program was applied to account for the variations in loading due to inflow interruption by the upstream support tower.

80-2690

Mode Conversion and Resonance Scattering of Elastic Waves from a Cylindrical, Fluid-Filled Cavity

S.G. Solomon

Ph.D. Thesis, The Catholic Univ. of America, 97 pp (1980)

UM 8018456

Key Words: Cavities, Cavity resonance, Fluid-filled containers, Elastic waves, Wave scattering

Mode conversion and scattering of compressional and shear waves from cylindrical cavities are studied by performing partial wave expansions of the incident and scattered fields. A mathematical analysis, supported by extensive numerical calculations, shows that each partial wave spectrum consists of a smooth background identical to that of an empty cavity and a series of resonance terms associated with the eigen-vibrations of the cavity's fluid interior. Resonance scattering of elastic waves is shown to occur when circumferential waves are excited in the fluid interior of the cavity.

80-2691

Acoustic Wave Scattering by a Finite Elastic Cylinder in Water

J. Su, V.V. Varadan, and V.K. Varadan

Wave Propagation Group, Dept. of Engrg. Mechanics, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43210, J. Acoust. Soc. Amer., 68 (2), pp 686-691 (Aug 1980) 8 figs, 1 table, 9 refs

Key Words: Underwater sound, Acoustic scattering, Circular cylinders

Numerical results are obtained for a finite circular elastic cylinder with spherical end caps using Waterman's *T*-matrix method. This method is applied to elastic scatterers that have

a discontinuity in the first derivative of the normal to the surface. This makes the problem numerically difficult and is a good test of the effectiveness of the *T*-matrix method. The frequency dependence of the backscattering cross section is presented for a cylinder whose overall length is twice its diameter. Results are compared with experiments showing excellent agreement.

80-2692

Scattering of Acoustic Waves by Layered Elastic and Viscoelastic Obstacles in Water

B. Peterson, V.V. Varadan, and V.K. Varadan

Wave Propagation Group, Dept. of Engrg. Mechanics, The Ohio State Univ., Columbus, OH 43210, J. Acoust. Soc. Amer., 68 (2), pp 673-685 (Aug 1980) 30 figs, 1 table, 11 refs

Key Words: Underwater sound, Acoustic scattering, Layered materials, Elastic properties, Viscoelastic properties

A *T*-matrix formalism is presented for a multilayered three-dimensional scatterer of arbitrary shape immersed in a fluid, to study the scattering of acoustic waves. Explicit expressions for the *T*-matrix of two- and three-layered scatterers are presented.

80-2693

The Optimum Weight of Highway Noise Barriers

D.N. May

Acoustics Office, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, 1201 Wilson Ave., Downsview, Ontario M3M 1J8, Canada, J. Sound Vib., 68 (1), pp 1-13 (Jan 8, 1980) 14 figs, 10 refs

Key Words: Optimum design, Noise barriers

The relative importance of the two major sound paths between a highway and receivers when a noise barrier is interposed was studied. The overall insertion loss of the barrier is represented in terms of barrier height and barrier surface mass density. A procedure is developed for choosing barrier surface mass density to provide the most noise reduction at least cost.

80-2694

Pressures Inside a Room Subjected to Simulated Sonic Booms

N.N. Wahba, I.I. Glass, and R.C. Tennyson

Inst. for Aerospace Studies, University of Toronto, Downsview, Ontario, Canada, J. Sound Vib., 68 (2), pp 259-279 (Jan 22, 1980) 23 figs, 1 table, 19 refs

Key Words: Sonic boom, Rooms, Simulation, Test facilities

The pressure variations inside a room of plaster-wood construction subjected to sonic boom loadings were investigated both analytically and experimentally to study the problems of dynamic structural response. The room overpressures in some cases were found to be twice as great as that in the incident sonic boom. The analysis and experimental data can be useful in assessing structural damage caused by supersonic aircraft overflights.

80-2695

Broad-Band Active Sound Absorption in a Duct Carrying Uniformly Flowing Fluid

M. Berengier and A. Roure

Laboratoire de Mecanique et d'Acoustique, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, 13274 Marseille Cedex 2, France, J. Sound Vib., 68 (3), pp 437-449 (Feb 8, 1980) 9 figs, 12 refs

Key Words: Waveguide analysis, Acoustic absorption, Modal analysis

Use of the modal theory permits precise expression of the acoustic field and the acoustic pressure generated by a real source mounted on a hard-walled waveguide. With these results it is possible to express characteristics of different absorbing systems formed by several independent sources.

80-2696

Diffraction of a Spherical Wave by Different Models of Ground: Approximate Formulas

D. Habault

Laboratoire de Mecanique et d'Acoustique, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, 13274 Marseille Cedex 2, France, J. Sound Vib., 68 (3), pp 413-425 (Feb 8, 1980) 3 figs, 18 refs

Key Words: Wave diffraction, Elastic waves, Sound waves

The diffraction of a spherical wave by different models of ground has been studied previously and an exact solution of each problem given. Approximations of these solutions are presented in this paper and numerical examples are shown.

80-2697

On Calculation of Sound Fields Around Three Dimensional Objects by Integral Equation Methods

T. Terai

Dept. of Architectural Engrg., Kyoto Univ., Yoshida Hon-machi, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, 606 Japan, J. Sound Vib., 69 (1), pp 71-100 (Mar 8, 1980) 18 figs, 2 tables, 35 refs

Key Words: Acoustic scattering, Integral equations, Numerical analysis

The use of integral equation methods in numerical calculations of exterior sound fields around scattering objects is analyzed. The objects investigated are a rigid body with edges and vertices, a rigid plate, and an absorbing body. For each case integral equation solutions are developed and the numerical results are found to agree with measurements.

80-2698

Noise Suppression Due to Annulus Shaping of Conventional Coaxial Nozzle

U. Vonglahn and J. Goodykoontz

Lewis Research Center, NASA, Cleveland, OH, Rept No. NASA-TM-81461, 19 pp (1980) N80-22047

Key Words: Nozzles, Noise generation, Noise reduction, Geometric effects

A method which shows that increasing the annulus width of a conventional coaxial nozzle with constant bypass velocity will lower the noise level is described. The method entails modifying a concentric coaxial nozzle to provide an eccentric outer stream annulus while maintaining approximately the same through flow as that for the original concentric bypass nozzle. Acoustical tests to determine the noise generating characteristics of the nozzle over a range of flow conditions are described.

80-2699

V/STOL Rotary Propulsor Noise Prediction Model Update and Evaluation

B. Magliozzi

Systems Res. and Dev. Service, Hamilton Standard, Windsor Locks, CT, Rept No. AD-A082616, FAA

RD-79-107, 237 pp (Dec 1979)
N80-25106

Key Words: Propeller noise, Noise measurement

A literature review was conducted to identify and evaluate high quality noise measurements of propeller, variable pitch fan, fixed pitch fan, helicopter, lift fan, core engine, and jet noise for the preparation of a data base with emphasis on recent measurements of in-flight propulsors. The effects of forward flight on V/STOL propulsor noise were evaluated and the noise prediction model was improved to give better agreement with current measurements. The performance of the noise prediction methodology was evaluated by comparison of calculations with measurements of propulsor noise from the data base.

80-2700

A Comparison Between an Existing Propeller Noise Theory and Wind Tunnel Data

J.H. Dittmar

NASA Lewis Res. Ctr., Cleveland, OH Rept. No. NASA-TM-81519; E-464, 41 pp (May 1980)
N80-25101

Key Words: Propeller noise, Noise prediction, Noise measurement, Wind tunnel tests

The noise of three supersonic helical tip speed propellers was compared with the noise predicted by an existing noise theory. Comparisons of the peak blade passage tones showed fairly good agreement between theory and experiment at the lowest helical tip Mach numbers tested, while at higher numbers, the theory predicted higher noise levels than measured.

80-2701

A Note on Sound Radiation from Distributed Sources

H. Levine

Joint Inst. for Aeronautics and Acoustics, Dept. of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Stanford Univ., Stanford, CA 94305, J. Sound Vib., 68 (2), pp 203-207 (Jan 22, 1980) 2 refs

Key Words: Sound propagation

The power output from a normally vibrating strip radiator is expressed in alternative general forms, one of these being chosen to refine and correct some particular estimates given by Heckl for different numerical ratios of strip width to wave

length. An exact and explicit calculation is effected for sinusoidal velocity profiles when the strip width equals an integer number of half wave lengths.

SHOCK EXCITATION

(Also see Nos. 2596, 2600, 2601, 2610, 2675, 2684, 2747, 2756)

80-2702

Computer Calculation of Mechanisms Involving Intermittent Motions

B. Noble and H.S. Hung

Mathematics Res. Ctr., Wisconsin Univ., Madison, WI, Rept. No. MRC-TSR-2026, 43 pp (Dec 1979)
AD-A083 809/4

Key Words: Mechanisms, Intermittent motion, Computer aided techniques

A simple computational approach to the analysis of dynamical systems involving intermittent motion in which the velocities involved can be discontinuous due to impulsive forces, impact, mass capture, and mass release is presented. To illustrate the simplicity of the approach, the method is applied to a dynamical system of ten masses considered by Ehle. The computer code and numerical results are included.

80-2703

Preliminary Study of a Test Procedure for Obtaining Step Wave Loadings on Structures at Deep Submergence

J.P. Wright, M.L. Baron, and F.L. DiMaggio

Weidlinger Associates, New York, NY, Rept. No. DNA-4933T, AD-E300 724, 102 pp (Apr 1979)
AD-A083 347/5

Key Words: Submerged structures, Fluid-filled containers, Shock waves

The development of a possible technique for obtaining step wave loading on deeply submerged structures is investigated. This report presents a preliminary study of the response of a submerged fluid-filled ring subjected to a transverse step wave. The external fluid is represented by using the plane wave approximation. The ring and internal fluid equations are replaced by finite difference approximations using central differences in space and time. Details of the numerical method, and the results of six calculations are given.

VIBRATION EXCITATION

(Also see Nos. 2607, 2608, 2619, 2625, 2731, 2740, 2746)

80-2704

Oscillations in One Dimensional System with Elastoplastic Connection

V. Vėteris, B. Kucinskas, V. Ragulskienė, and K. Ragulskis

Kaunas Antanas Snieckus Polytechnical Inst., Kaunas, Lithuania, *Vibrotechnika*, 5 (29), pp 179-183 (1977), 5 figs, 3 refs, Kaunas A. Snieckus Polytechnical Institute, Kaunas, Lithuanian SSR, 1979 (In Russian)

Key Words: One degree of freedom systems, Elastoplastic properties

A quasi-static model of mechanical breakdown is studied. The operating member is a two-mass system moved by external force in a rectilinear way. The breakdown process with and without foreign vibrations is investigated. Regions of stability and existence as well as dynamic characteristics of the set-up break-down processes are defined.

80-2705

Measurement of the Separation and Half-Width of the Components of Close Doublets in High-Q Systems

T. Charnley, V. Mohanan, and R. Perrin

Dept. of Physics, Loughborough Univ. of Tech., Loughborough LE11, 3TU, UK, *J. Sound Vib.*, 68 (4), pp 609-619 (Feb 22, 1980) 9 figs, 3 tables, 3 refs

Key Words: Normal modes, Mode shapes, Bodies of revolution, Measurement techniques

Various methods for measuring the separation and half-width of the components of a close doublet in a high-Q system are discussed. An expression is derived for the shape of the velocity response curve of such a doublet seen at an equal amplitude point. From simple measurements on this curve it is possible to evaluate the separation and half-width of the components even in cases where the separation is too small for the beating-decay method to be used.

80-2706

Response of Infinite Periodic Structures

R.C. Engels

Dept. of Engrg. Science and Mechanics, Virginia Polytechnic Inst. and State Univ., Blacksburg, VA 24061, *J. Sound Vib.*, 69 (2), pp 181-197 (Mar 22, 1980) 9 figs, 6 refs

Key Words: Periodic structures, Harmonic excitation

The response of infinite and semi-infinite periodic structures to harmonic loads is investigated. The method developed requires the eigenvalues of the transfer matrix of a typical substructure. The algorithm is capable of analyzing an infinite periodic structure with the same computational effort necessary to analyze a single substructure. The solution is given in terms of known boundary conditions and no eigenvectors of the transfer matrix are required. Several examples are included.

80-2707

Random Excitation of a Vibratory System with Autoparametric Interaction

J.W. Roberts

Dept. of Mech. Engrg., Univ. of Edinburgh, Edinburgh EH9 3JL, Scotland, *J. Sound Vib.*, 69 (1), pp 101-116 (Mar 8, 1980) 7 figs, 13 refs

Key Words: Random excitation, Coupled response, Parametric excitation

The broad band random excitation of a two degree of freedom vibratory system with non-linear coupling of autoparametric type is studied. A general equation for the evolution of the moments of any order of the response co-ordinates is derived by using stochastic calculus and found to represent an infinite hierarchy set. Consideration is given to the determination of the mean square stability boundary for unimodal response with no transverse motion of the coupled system. Two approximate solutions are obtained. Results are also obtained from an investigation of the response regions of a laboratory model excited from a random noise generator.

80-2708

Response of a Dynamic System to Flow-Induced Load

P.T.D. Spanos and T.W. Chen

Dept. of Aerospace Engrg. and Engrg. Mechanics, The Univ. of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX 78712,

Intl. J. Nonlin. Mech., 15 (2), pp 115-126 (1980)
9 figs, 12 refs

Key Words: Flow-induced excitation, Viscous damping

An approximate analytical method is used to study in-line vibrations of a linear system induced by oscillatory flow. The hydrodynamic drag force is accounted for by an equivalent viscous dashpot. The obtained equivalent linear system is used to determine the amplitude and the phase of the oscillatory component, and the offset component of the steady-state periodic response of the linear system. Several parametric studies are presented and discussed in detail. Particular attention is given to the magnitude of the effective viscous damping.

80-2709

A General Substructure Synthesis Method for the Dynamic Simulation of Complex Structures

A.L. Hale and L. Meirovitch

Dept. of Engrg. Science and Mechanics, Virginia Polytechnic Inst. and State Univ., Blacksburg, VA 24061, J. Sound Vib., 69 (2), pp 309-326 (Mar 22, 1980) 1 fig, 3 tables, 12 refs

Key Words: Eigenvalue problems, Natural frequencies, Mode shapes, Substructuring methods

A general substructure synthesis method is developed for the dynamic analysis of complex flexible structures. The motion of each substructure is represented by a given number of substructure admissible functions. The otherwise disjointed substructures are connected together to form a whole structure by imposing approximate geometric compatibility conditions by means of the method of weighted residuals. The behavior of the estimated eigenvalues obtained by the substructure synthesis method can be ascertained by means of a bracketing theorem.

80-2710

Nonlinear Analysis of Liquid Motion in a Container Subjected to Forced Pitching Oscillation

T. Nakayama and K. Washizu

Dept. of Aeronautics, Univ. of Tokyo, Hongo 7-3-1, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, Japan, Intl. J. Numer. Methods Engrg., 15 (8), pp 1207-1220 (Aug 1980) 12 figs, 9 refs

Key Words: Containers (tanks), Fluid-filled containers, Periodic excitation, Nonlinear theories

A nonlinear analysis is carried out for the motion of the inviscid, incompressible fluid in a two-dimensional, rigid, open container which is subjected to forced sinusoidal pitching oscillation. The problem is defined as a nonlinear initial-boundary value problem by the use of a governing differential equation and boundary conditions. The problem is then formulated in the form of a pseudo-variational principle. The finite element method and finite difference method are used spacewise and timewise, respectively. Numerical results are compared with solutions of the linear theory and experimental data. The difference between linear and nonlinear analysis is indicated.

80-2711

Harmonic Wave Propagation in an Infinite Viscoelastic Medium with a Period Array of Cylindrical Elastic Fibers

T.C. Ma, R.A. Scott, and W.H. Yang

Dept. of Mech. Engrg. and Applied Mechanics, Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109, J. Sound Vib., 69 (2), pp 257-264 (Mar 22, 1980) 4 figs, 1 table, 14 refs

Key Words: Wave propagation, Harmonic waves, Fiber composites, Viscoelastic media, Finite element technique, Galerkin method

The propagation of plane harmonic waves in an infinite isotropic medium in which a doubly periodic array of cylindrical fibers is embedded is studied. A finite element method based on Galerkin's technique is employed, which leads to a non-linear eigenvalue problem. An iterative scheme is used to obtain two modes of dispersion, for both real and imaginary wave numbers, for a specific composite.

80-2712

Combination Resonance of Parametrically Excited Coupled Second Order Systems with Non-Linear Damping

V. Mukhopadhyay

Dept. of Aeronautical Engrg., Indian Inst. of Tech., Kharagpur-721302, India, J. Sound Vib., 69 (2), pp 297-307 (Mar 22, 1980) 5 figs, 9 refs

Key Words: Parametric excitation, Nonlinear damping

The parametrically excited oscillation of two coupled second order systems with non-linear damping is investigated. Through an asymptotic analysis simple formulas are obtained

for evaluating the steady state amplitudes in the first instability region and the non-dimensional solution surfaces are plotted. The theoretical results are examined.

80-2713

Forced Oscillations of Nonlinear Hamiltonian Systems, II

I. Ekeland

Mathematics Res. Ctr., Wisconsin Univ., Madison, WI,
Rept. No. MRC-TSR-2030, 26 pp (Dec 1979)

AD-A083 812/8

Key Words: Forced vibration, Nonlinear systems

A study is reported of periodic solutions of the nonlinear Hamiltonian system with n degrees of freedom, the Hamiltonian H being convex and super quadratic in both variables, and the forcing terms being T -periodic with mean value zero.

80-2714

A Model for a Two Dimensional Distributed Resonator

J.F.W. Bell, J.Y.F. Chen, G.K. Steel, and S.A.C. Sanders

Dept. of Electrical and Electronic Engrg., Univ. of Aston in Birmingham, Gosta Green, Birmingham, UK, J. Sound Vib., 68 (1), pp 45-58 (Jan 8, 1980)
7 figs, 3 tables, 8 refs

Key Words: Resonators, Mathematical models

In many distributed resonators the low order mode frequencies are sufficiently separated to permit satisfactory modeling in terms of only the single mode being used. It can be represented mechanically by mass, stiffness and energy loss by dissipation and coupling. This article is concerned with the extension of this model to higher, more complex modes.

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

DAMPING

(Also see No. 2670, 2712)

80-2715

Stability of Machine Units with Quadratic Hysteresis

V. Loginov and G. Strahov

Vibrotechnika, 5 (29), pp 121-127 (1977), 6 figs,
4 refs, Kaunas A. Snieckus Polytechnical Institute,
Kaunas, Lithuanian SSR, 1979
(In Russian)

Key Words: Rotating structures, Hysteretic damping, Quadratic damping

A static and dynamic stability problem of circulatory system with structural damping is developed. A high frictional force intensity effect on the stability is revealed.

80-2716

More on Finite Element Modeling of Damped Composite Systems

Y.P. Lu and G.C. Everstine

David W. Taylor Naval Ship Res. and Dev. Ctr.,
Bethesda, MD 20084, J. Sound Vib., 69 (2), pp 199-
205 (Mar 22, 1980) 4 figs, 20 refs

Key Words: Composite structures, Viscoelastic damping, Viscoelastic-core containing media, Sandwich structures, Beams, Rings, Finite element technique

Finite element procedures are developed and verified for layered beams and rings having either continuously or discontinuously constrained viscoelastic damping layers. The two configurations considered are a three-layered sandwich beam or ring (closed curved beam) consisting of two thin elastic layers with a viscoelastic core in between, and a damped composite made of a thin-walled elastic structure having a finite number of mass segments or elastic segments adhered to it by a viscoelastic material.

80-2717

Quenching the Oscillations of Vibroimpact System by Dynamic Damper

K. Ragulskis and G. Ulinskaite

Kaunas Antanas Snieckus Polytechnical Inst., Kaunas, Lithuania, Vibrotechnika, 5 (29), pp 137-140 (1977),
2 figs, 3 refs, Kaunas A. Snieckus Polytechnical Institute, Kaunas, Lithuanian SSR, 1979
(In Russian)

Key Words: Damping, Resonant frequencies

In an effort to reduce resonance oscillations the dynamic linear damper is joined to symmetric vibroimpact system.

The method of harmonic linearization shows that the amplitude of steady oscillations can be substantially reduced.

80-2718

Development of Procedures for Calculating Stiffness and Damping of Elastomers in Engineering Applications, Part 6

A. Rieger, G. Burgess, and E. Zorzi
Mechanical Technology, Inc., Latham, NY, Rept. No. NASA-CR-159838, MTI-80TR29, 157 pp (Apr 1980)
N80-22733

Key Words: Dampers, Elastomeric dampers, Hydraulic dampers, Power transmission systems

An elastomer damper was designed, tested, and compared with the performance of a hydraulic damper for a power transmission shaft. The six button Viton-70 damper was designed so that the elastomer damper or the hydraulic damper could be activated without upsetting the imbalance condition of the assembly. This permitted a direct comparison of damper effectiveness.

80-2719

Effect of Damping on Impact Response of a Two Degrees of Freedom System

M.S. Hundal
Dept. of Mech. Engrg., The Univ. of Vermont, Burlington, VT 05405, J. Sound Vib., 68 (3), pp 407-412 (Feb 8, 1980) 5 figs, 1 table, 4 refs

Key Words: Damping, Shock absorbers, Two degree of freedom systems, Optimum design, Shock resistant design

The impact response of a system consisting of a main mass on which a critical element of much smaller mass is mounted, is analyzed. Equations of motion are non-dimensionalized and a closed form solution obtained. System parameters are the two damping ratios and the frequency ratio. Maximum values of the non-dimensional acceleration of the critical element and the product of its acceleration and displacement are computed. Results are presented in a form to permit optimum design of the system.

FATIGUE

(Also see Nos. 2612, 2633, 2754)

80-2720

Fatigue Crack Propagation in Aluminum Alloy Sheet Materials under Maneuver Spectrum and Constant Amplitude Loading

R.J.H. Wanhill
Structures and Materials Div., National Aerospace Lab., Amsterdam, Netherlands, Rept. No. NLR-MP-78025-U, 25 pp (June 1978)
N80-22749

Key Words: Fatigue tests, Crack propagation

Aluminum alloy sheets were compared for fatigue crack propagation resistance under maneuver conditions and constant amplitude loading. Results of stress levels, crack growth rate, delta k value, and fracture toughness for each alloy are presented.

EXPERIMENTATION

MEASUREMENT AND ANALYSIS

(Also see Nos. 2757, 2758)

80-2721

Noncontacting Method for Measuring Angular Deflection

E.L. Bryant
Langley Research Center, Langley Station, VA, U.S. PATENT-4 189 234, 4 pp (Feb 1980)

Key Words: Measuring instruments

An apparatus is described for indicating the instantaneous angular deflection of an object about a selected axis without mechanical contact with the object.

80-2722

On Choice Filter Number When Signal Reproducing

A. Bozko and J. Puzko

Kharkov Institut problem mashinostroeniya, AN USSR, Vibrotehnika 5 (29), pp 107-112 (1977), 4 figs, 2 refs, Kaunas A. Snieckus Politechnical Institute, Kaunas, Lithuanian SSR, 1979
(In Russian)

Key Words: Spectral energy distribution techniques, Band-pass filters

The problem of quantifying stepchoice for frequency axis is discussed; the algorithm for filter number definition when reproducing spectral density of process by synthesizer is received. The error estimation of spectral density reproduction is made. The design formulas are derived and example is given.

80-2723

A Digital Low Frequency Spectrum Analyzer, Using a Programmable Pocket Calculator

W.P. Spruit

Dept. of Electrical Engrg., Technische Hogeschool, Eindhoven, Netherlands, Rept. No. TH-78-E-85, ISBN-90-6144-085-8, 37 pp (June 1978)
N80-25015

Key Words: Spectrum analyzers, Noise measurement, Measuring instruments

A measuring instrument utilizing Texas Instruments calculators is described. An application as a digital noise measuring system is discussed in detail. Results concerning sine-wave and noisy input signals are presented.

DIAGNOSTICS

80-2724

Defect Location in Structures by a Vibration Technique

P. Cawley

Dept. of Mech. Engrg., Bristol Univ., UK, 127 pp (Nov 1978)
N80-21797

Key Words: Diagnostic techniques, Nondestructive tests, Vibratory techniques, Natural frequencies

A vibration technique for non-destructively assessing the integrity of structures using measurements of changes in the

lower structural natural frequencies, made at a single point in the structure, in conjunction with a dynamic analysis of the system to detect, locate and quantify damage was developed. A program was developed which provides the location of the damage site and estimation of damage severity from the results of the dynamic analysis and the changes in the structural natural frequencies.

80-2725

Detection of Damage Structures from Changes in Their Dynamic (Modal) Properties - A Survey

M. Richardson

Lawrence Livermore Labs., California Univ., Livermore, CA, Rept. No. UCRL-15103, 282 pp (Apr 1980)

NUREG-CR-1431

Key Words: Diagnostic techniques, Modal tests

The stated object of this study was to survey the technical literature and interview selected experts in the fields of dynamic testing and analysis to determine the state-of-the-art of the relationship between physical damage to a structure and changes in its dynamic (modal) properties.

80-2726

Small Portable Analyzer Diagnostic Equipment (SPADE) - Advance Development Prototype Report

D.B. Board

SKF Industries, Inc., King of Prussia, PA, Rept. No. SKF-AL99Q016, USAAVRADCOM-TR-80-F-3, 115 pp (Sept 1979)
AD-A083 652/8

Key Words: Diagnostic equipment, Aircraft, Bearings, Computer-aided techniques

The SPADE is an advanced development prototype of an off board aircraft bearing diagnostic equipment. The SPADE works on the shock pulse principle, which measures the kinetic impact and frictional energy within the tested component, independent of background vibration. The SPADE provides a highly accurate and trendable measurement of bearing condition that is independent of non-defect related background vibrations caused by the elastic motions of structures, rotors, gears, and shafts.

BALANCING

80-2727

On the Application of Feeding Support with Gas Lubrication for Micro-Turbomachines

G. Zaviyalov, A. Koisin, and V. Lesukov

Nauchno-issledovatel'skii i konstruktorskii institut mikrokrigogennoi tekhniki, Omsk, USSR, *Vibro-tekhnika*, 5 (29), pp 43-48 (1977), 2 figs, 9 refs, Kaunas A. Snieckus Politechnical Institute, Kaunas, Lithuanian SSR, 1979

(In Russian)

Key Words: Bearings, Gas bearings, Balancing techniques

The main type of bearings with gas-lubrication are analyzed. A feeding support as a gas-bearing is selected for micro-turbomachines. The stationary flat flow of compressed lubricant in the clearance of cylindrical bearing is investigated at arbitrary shaft position and sleeve position in the area of the central position. The expression of lubricating layer is obtained, and balance conditions are deduced. Conclusion is made on the possibility of balance position stabilization by applying the feeding supports.

80-2728

A Theoretical Introduction to the Development of a Unified Approach to Flexible Rotor Balancing

A.G. Parkinson, M.S. Darlow, and A.J. Smalley

Dept. of Mech. Engrg., University College London, London WC1E 7JE, UK, *J. Sound Vib.*, 68 (4), pp 489-506 (Feb 22, 1980) 3 figs, 1 table, 13 refs

Key Words: Balancing techniques, Rotors (machine elements), Flexible rotors, Shafts

Several successful methods for balancing flexible rotating shafts have been developed in recent years, whose relative merits have been the subject of much debate and argument. These methods can be separated into two seemingly distinct groups which can be concisely identified as modal balancing and influence coefficient techniques. In practice many of the differences are more apparent rather than real and the time has arrived for an attempt to reconcile the differences and hopefully to synthesize a method which includes the best features of both methods. This paper reviews the theoretical basis for this program.

ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

ANALYTICAL METHODS

80-2729

Equivalent Linearization for Systems Subjected to Non-Stationary Random Excitation

W.D. Iwan and A.B. Mason Jr

California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena, CA 91125, Intl. J. Nonlin. Mech., 15 (2), pp 71-82 (1980) 5 figs, 15 refs

Key Words: Random excitation, Equivalent linearization method

The method of equivalent linearization is applied to the general problem of the response of non-linear discrete systems to non-stationary random excitation. Conditions for minimum equation difference are determined which do not depend explicitly on time but only on the instantaneous statistics of the response process. Using the equivalent linear parameters, a deterministic non-linear ordinary differential equation for the covariance matrix is derived. An example is given of a damped Duffing oscillator subjected to modulated white noise.

80-2730

Methods for Determining Undamped Normal Modes and Transfer Functions from Receptance Measurements

D.R. Gaukroger and J.C. Copley

Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, UK, Rept. No. RAE-TR-79071; RAE-Struct-BF/B/0793, BR70158, 35 pp (June 1979)

Key Words: Receptance method, Normal modes, Transfer functions

Possible approaches to the determination of the dynamic characteristics of a system from receptance measurements are considered. The particular characteristics of interest are transfer functions for which no direct measurements are available and their undamped normal modes. A simple example using calculated receptances which are degraded with random errors indicates the degree of accuracy which might be expected from various methods of analysis.

80-2731

Time-Domain Finite-Element Solutions for Single-Degree-of-Freedom Systems with Time-Dependent Parameters

J.E.T. Penny and G.F. Howard

Univ. of Aston in Birmingham, Gosta Green, Birmingham, UK, *J. Mech. Engr. Sci.*, 22 (1), pp 29-33 (Feb 1980) 2 tables, 15 refs

Key Words: Finite element technique, Single degree of freedom systems, Time domain method

The motion of systems in which mass, damping, and stiffness properties are known functions of time is described in terms of *time-domain* finite elements. The response of such systems to external forces is determined by generating matrices, the coefficients of which are functions of the *varying parameters*. The original differential equations are then replaced by sets of linear algebraic equations which are solved numerically. *Examples of the use of the method are given.*

80-2732

The Commonality of Earthquake and Wind Analysis

P.J. Cevallos-Candau

Ph.D. Thesis, Univ. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 209 pp (1980)
UM 8017919

Key Words: Modal analysis, Wind-induced excitation, Seismic excitation, Earthquakes

The development of a basis for generating response spectra for wind loading, which in turn would permit the use of *modal analysis* techniques for wind analysis in a manner similar to that employed for earthquake engineering is investigated. Random vibration techniques were applied for developing response spectra for wind loading. Several illustrative examples are presented to demonstrate the common *application of modal analysis and response spectrum* techniques for evaluating the effects of wind and earthquake excitation. The primary purpose of this research study is to investigate the common features of general dynamic analysis procedures employed for evaluating the effects of *wind and earthquake excitation*.

80-2733

Condensing Loaded Points for Transients by Substructuring

T.G. Butler

NASA Goddard Space Flight Ctr., Greenbelt, MD,

In: Eighth NASTRAN User's Colloq., pp 79-100 (May 1980)

N80-24654

Key Words: Computer programs, Substructuring methods

A technique for condensing dynamic loading points is described. The method was applied to substructure transient solutions and found to be very effective.

MODELING TECHNIQUES

(Also see No. 2741)

80-2734

Methods and Application of Structural Modelling from Measured Structural Frequency Response Data

H.G.D. Goyder

Inst. of Sound and Vib. Res., Univ. of Southampton, Southampton SO9 5NH, UK, *J. Sound Vib.*, 68 (2), pp 209-230 (Jan 22, 1980) 11 figs, 18 refs

Key Words: Mathematical models, Frequency response method

By modeling two separate components of a structure from measured data it is possible to obtain an estimate of the subsequent motion and power flow through the two components when coupled. A critical examination is made of the use of mathematical modeling for the determination of mass and stiffness distribution and for the prediction of the response of coupled structures.

NONLINEAR ANALYSIS

80-2735

Energy Minimization Versus Pseudo Force Technique for Nonlinear Structural Analysis

M.P. Kamat and R.J. Hayduk

Virginia Polytechnic Inst. and State Univ., Blacksburg, VA 24061, *Computers Struc.*, 11 (5), pp 403-409 (May 1980) 4 figs, 47 refs

Key Words: Nonlinear analysis, Minimization technique, Pseudo force technique

The effectiveness of using minimization techniques for the solution of nonlinear structural analysis problems is dis-

cussed and demonstrated by comparison with the conventional pseudo force technique. The comparison involves nonlinear problems with a relatively few degrees of freedom. A survey of the state-of-the-art of algorithms for unconstrained minimization reveals that extension of the technique to large scale nonlinear systems is possible.

NUMERICAL METHODS

(Also see Nos. 2667, 2697)

80-2736

Determination of the Inhomogeneous Structure of a Medium from Its Plane Wave Reflection Response, Part I: A Numerical Analysis of the Direct Problem

S.M. Candel, F. Defillipi, and A. Launay
Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures, 92290
Chatenay-Malabry, France, J. Sound Vib., 68 (4),
pp 571-582 (Feb 22, 1980) 6 figs, 12 refs

Key Words: Numerical analysis, Wave propagation, Wave diffraction

A numerical analysis of wave propagation in one dimensional inhomogeneous media is presented. The aim is to provide a natural and physical basis for the solution of the inverse scattering problem in one dimension.

80-2737

Determination of the Inhomogeneous Structure of a Medium from Its Plane Wave Reflection Response, Part II. A Numerical Approximation

S.M. Candel, F. Defillipi, and A. Launay
Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures, 92290
Chatenay-Malabry, France, J. Sound Vib., 68 (4),
pp 583-595 (Feb 22, 1980) 5 figs, 14 refs

Key Words: Numerical analysis, Wave propagation, Wave diffraction

A standard one dimensional inverse scattering problem -- given the reflection response of an unknown inhomogeneous medium for plane waves under normal or oblique incidence, determine its sound speed and density structures -- is investigated. The problem is solved by means of a simple numerical technique which involves only fast Fourier transform operations and numerical integration of ordinary differential equations.

80-2738

A Direct Construction of First Integrals for Certain Non-Linear Dynamical Systems

W. Sarlet and L.Y. Bahar

Instituut voor Theoretische Mechanica Rijksuniversiteit Gent, Krijgslaan 271-S9, B-9000 Gent, Belgium,
Intl. J. Nonlin. Mech., 15 (2), pp 133-146 (1980)
35 refs

Key Words: Integration, Differential equations, Equations of motion, Dynamic systems, Nonlinear systems

A direct, constructive approach to the problem of finding first integrals of certain non-linear, second order ordinary differential equations is presented. The idea is motivated by the construction of the energy integral for the equations of motion of the corresponding conservative systems. The approach reveals some interesting features when it is specialized to the case of linear equations. A two-dimensional example is considered by extending the methodology developed for scalar equations to their vector counterparts.

STATISTICAL METHODS

(Also see No. 2609)

80-2739

Demonstration of a Stochastic Analysis Technique for Nonlinear Dynamical Systems

C.J. Henry

Davidson Lab., Stevens Inst. of Tech., Hoboken, NJ, Rept. No. SIT-DL-79-9-2033, 52 pp (Sept 1979)
AD-A083 629/6

Key Words: Stochastic processes, Nonlinear systems

In order to demonstrate a promising technique, the control gain for a nonlinear, first order system with limited control and with random input, required to obtain a limited range of state with given likelihood is evaluated. The results are discussed and elaborated in order to indicate the significance of this promising technique.

80-2740

Analytic Theory of Extrema, II: Application to Non-Linear Oscillators

V. Seshadri, B.J. West, and K. Lindenberg

Dept. of Chemistry, Univ. of California, San Diego, LaJolla, CA 92093, J. Sound Vib., 68 (4), pp 553-570 (Feb 22, 1980) 3 figs, 28 refs

Key Words: Oscillators, Damped structures, Statistical analysis, Extremum principles

A simple method is applied that yields analytic results for the mean first passage time and the mean extreme value of Fokker-Planck processes in the asymptotic regime. The extremal properties of lightly damped linear and non-linear oscillators excited by white noise are studied. The agreement of the results of this theory with previous calculations is excellent.

PARAMETER IDENTIFICATION

(Also see Nos. 2617, 2678, 2734)

80-2741

Identification of Mechanical Multimass Systems (Identifikation mechanischer Mehrkörpersysteme)

R.G. Schwarz

Fortschritt-Berichte der VDI-Zt., Series 8, No. 30, 188 pp, 22 figs, 7 tables (1980). Summary in VDI-Z 122 (11), p 430 (June 1980)
(In German)

Key Words: Time-domain method, Multi degree of freedom systems, System identification techniques

A time domain method is presented for the identification of mechanical multimass systems. The method requires only a minimum of a priori information and the measurement of the deflections only. The method is tested on a four degree of freedom and 36 parameter system. The simulation confirms the theory, as do the experimental results.

80-2742

Parameter Identification in a Class of Nonlinear Systems

P.K. Pal

Ph.D. Thesis, The Univ. of Connecticut, 158 pp (1979)

UM 801704

Key Words: Parameter identification technique, Nonlinear systems

The problems considered in this work are the development of algorithms for the on line identification of the parameters in a class of discrete time nonlinear systems disturbed by white noise. The class consists of those systems in which

parameters enter linearly into the state equations while state variables and inputs, if they are perfectly measurable, enter in arbitrary nonlinear form.

80-2743

Determination of Dynamic Structural Stresses from Experimental and Modal Analyses

M.A. Tuccchio

Ph.D. Thesis, The Univ., of Connecticut, 107 pp (1980)

UM 8017065

Key Words: Parameter identification technique, Accelerometers, Beams, Frames, Modal analysis

A methodology to determine the dynamic stresses in a structure from a few measured accelerations is presented. It is shown that while the technique is theoretically correct, it is subject to experimental limitations due to inaccuracies in current accelerometer technology. The theory of the method is developed and checked both analytically and experimentally.

COMPUTER PROGRAMS

(Also see No. 2733)

80-2744

INRESB-3D: A Computer Program for Inelastic Analysis of Reinforced-Concrete Steel Buildings Subjected to 3-Dimensional Ground Motions

F.Y. Cheng and P. Kitipitayangkul

Dept. of Civil Engrg., Missouri Univ., Rolla, MO, Rept. No. CIVIL ENGINEERING STUDY 79-11, NSF/RA-790400, 104 pp (Aug 1979)

PB80-176944

Key Words: Computer programs, Buildings, Reinforced concrete, Seismic excitation

This report is a user's guide for the computer program, INRESB-3D, for analyzing elastic and inelastic building systems subjected to the simultaneous input of static loads and multicomponent earthquake motions, which can be applied in any direction of the structural plane. The report includes the program list, a description of the program, instructions for data preparation, and a guide to modify the program's capacity.

80-2745

A Generalized Coupling Technique for the Dynamic Analysis of Structural Systems

A. Berman

Kaman Aerospace Corp., Bloomfield, CT, J. Amer. Helicopter Soc., 25 (3), pp 22-28 (July 1980) 7 figs, 6 refs

Key Words: Computer programs, Coupled systems, Helicopters

A technique is described which allows the performance of dynamic and aeroelastic analyses on an arbitrarily coupled system of independently modeled components. Each component may contain periodic, nonlinear, and nonanalytic effects. Applications to helicopter analyses are discussed. The architecture of a computer program which implements this technique is illustrated.

80-2746

Small Vibrations in Lever Mechanisms

H. Dresing and B. Fiedler

Visshaya technicheskaya shkola Karl-Marks Stadta, E. Germany, Vibrotechnika, 5 (29), pp 99-105 (1977), 3 figs, 9 refs, Kaunas A. Snieckus Politechnical Institute, Kaunas, Lithuanian SSR, 1979 (In Russian)

Key Words: Mechanisms, Self-excited vibrations, Forced vibrations, Computer programs

The automatic solution of problems on the dynamics of mechanism with an additional degree of freedom is made for the determination of self-vibration frequencies, the estimation of forced vibrations, resonance use and stability. The program formed is the extension of the next part of the system of KOGEP program. It will be applied for the solution of practical dynamics problems on high-speed lever devices for the industrial enterprises in German Democratic Republic.

80-2747

A Computer Program for Three Dimensional Analysis of Buildings

J.L. Humar and J.U. Khandoker

Dept. of Civil Engrg., Carleton Univ., Ottawa, Canada, Computers Struc., 11 (5), pp 369-387 (May 1980) 5 figs, 8 refs

Key Words: Computer programs, Buildings, Earthquake response, Seismic response

A special purpose computer program for the linear three dimensional analyses of building structures for gravity, lateral and earthquake loads is presented. Three dimensional frequencies and mode shapes are evaluated and a response spectrum approach is used for the dynamic analysis. A front-end processor accepts input data in a conversational mode and in free format. Data input is speeded up by taking advantage of the repetitive nature of frame dimensions, member sizes and loadings.

80-2748

Applications of NASTRAN in Gust Response Analysis at Northrop

A.K. Singh

In: NASA Goddard Space Flight Ctr., Eighth NASTRAN User's Colloq., pp 165-188 (May 1980) N80-24658

Key Words: Computer programs, NASTRAN (computer program), Aircraft, Wind-induced excitation

A comprehensive gust response analysis was performed on a complete model of an airplane using the NASTRAN aeroelastic package. The analysis investigated random response to atmospheric turbulence and transient response to a discrete gust, including control system dynamics in both cases.

80-2749

Steady State Solutions to Dynamically Loaded Periodic Structures

A.J. Kalinowski

Naval Underwater Systems Ctr., New London, CT, In: NASA Goddard Space Flight Ctr., Eighth NASTRAN User's Colloq., pp 131-164 (May 1980) N80-24657

Key Words: Computer programs, NASTRAN (computer programs), Periodic structures

The general problem of solving for the steady state dynamic response of a general elastic periodic structure subject to a phase difference loading of the type encountered in traveling wave propagation problems is studied. Two types of structural configurations are considered. Final results are recovered as with any ordinary rigid format-8 solution, except that the results are only printed for the typical periodic segment of the structure. A simple demonstration problem having a known exact solution is used to illustrate the implementation of the procedure.

80-2750

Normal Mode Analysis of the IUS/TDRS Payload in a Payload Canister/Transporter Environment

K.A. Meyer

Planning Res. Corp., Kennedy Space Ctr., FL, In.
NASA Goddard Space Flight Ctr., Eighth NASTRAN
User's Colloq., pp 113-129 (May 1980)
N80-24656

Key Words: Computer programs, NASTRAN (Computer programs), Satellites, Transportation effects, Normal modes

Special modeling techniques are developed to simulate an accurate mathematical model of the transporter/canister/payload system during ground transport of the Inertial Upper Stage/Tracking and Data Relay Satellite payload. The three finite element models are merged into one model and used along with the NASTRAN normal mode analysis. Deficiencies as well as recommendations for improving the NASTRAN program are discussed.

GENERAL TOPICS

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

80-2751

Proceedings of the Conference on the Stability and Dynamic Response of Rotors with Squeeze Film Bearings, 8-10 May 79

Dept. of Mech. and Aerospace Engrg., Virginia Univ.,
Charlottesville, VA, Rept. No. ARO-16660.1-E, 266
pp (1979)
AD-A083 098/4

Key Words: Bearings, Squeeze film bearings, Rotors (machine elements), Proceedings

Presentations made at the Conference on the Stability and Dynamic Response of Rotors with Squeeze Film Bearings are reported. The purpose of the conference was to assemble experts on squeeze film bearings to assess the current state of the art squeeze film bearing technology and to determine future research requirements.

TUTORIALS AND REVIEWS

80-2752

Modeling of Fluid Transients in Machines, Part II: Advanced Considerations

R. Singh

Dept. of Mech. Engrg., Ohio State Univ., 206 W.
18th Ave., Columbus, OH 43210, Shock Vib. Dig.,
12 (7), pp 11-17 (July 1980) 140 refs

Key Words: Reviews, Turbomachinery, Mathematical models

A state-of-the-art literature review with emphasis on advanced mathematical modeling considerations is presented. Modeling of turbomachinery and positive displacement machinery, dynamic coupling of machines, transient behavior of machinery systems and installations, multi-dimensional transients, two-phase flow, interaction between wave propagation and fluid flow modes, and experimental modeling methods are discussed.

80-2753

Stability Problems of Rotor Systems

T. Iwatsubo

Faculty of Engrg., Kobe Univ., Rokko, Nada, Kobe,
Japan, Shock Vib. Dig., 12 (7), pp 3-8 (July 1980)
65 refs

Key Words: Reviews, Rotors (machine elements), Rotating structures

Literature published in 1978 and 1979 on instability in rotor systems is reviewed. Included are instability due to internal damping, dry friction, bearing forces, fluid forces, parametric excitation, torsional and torsional lateral vibrations, and asymmetric elements.

80-2754

Fatigue of Fiber-Reinforced Plastics. A Literature Survey

C. Lundemo

Structures Dept., Aeronautical Research Inst. of
Sweden, Stockholm, Sweden, Rept. No. FFA TN
AU-1499, 46 pp (Aug 1979)
N80-21550

Key Words: Reviews, Plastics, Layered materials, Fatigue life

A review of constant amplitude fatigue of fiber reinforced plastic laminates taken from recent literature is presented. An inventory of test methods and choice of failure criteria is made. Suggestions for further fatigue testing, leading to better understanding of the fatigue life of wind turbine blades are included.

80-2755

A Survey on Non-Linear Oscillations

D.P. Atherton and H.T. Dorrah

Electrical Engrg. Dept., Univ. of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B., Canada, Intl. J. Control, 31 (6), pp 1041-1105 (June 1980) 14 figs, 578 refs

Key Words: Reviews, Nonlinear response, Lumped parameter method

A comprehensive review of work in the field of non-linear oscillations is presented. A brief discussion of second-order systems is followed by a presentation of exact criteria, approximate analytical methods and computational techniques for limit cycles in single variable systems. Multivariable systems are covered from an analogous viewpoint which allows the reader to clearly identify both how single variable methods have been extended and the possibilities for further research. Several applications of the theories in various fields of engineering and science are discussed and indicate the broad interest in non-linear oscillatory phenomena. A detailed bibliography on the subject is provided.

CRITERIA, STANDARDS, AND SPECIFICATIONS

80-2756

Standardization of Dynamic Vibration Evaluation and its Correlation to the Stevens Power Functions (Zur Vereinheitlichung der dynamischen Schwingungsbewertung und ihrer Zuordnung zu den Stevenschen Powerfunktionen)

F.J. Meister

VDI Z, 122 (11), pp 439-443 (June 1980) 2 figs, 6 table, 26 refs (In German)

Key Words: Standards and codes, Acoustic excitation, Vibration excitation, Human response

Vibration and sound sensitivity are correlated by means of Stevens power functions. The scale elements, sone and pal, are correlated to each other and the relationship of the so-called K-value of the proposed standard VDI 2057 to the pal scale is sought. Even the dependency of vibration excitation of the human body on the duration of excitation can be simulated by the time dependency of acoustic excitation, which was obtained for three excitation steps. These are compared with the ISO and Soviet standard proposals.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

80-2757

Applications of Holography. 1979 - April, 1980 (Citations from the NTIS Data Base)

B. Carrigan

NTIS, Springfield, VA, 65 pp (May 1980)

PB80-81-674

Key Words: Bibliographies, Holography, Nondestructive tests, Vibration measurement

The bibliography covers studies on the applications of holography in such areas as photographing high-speed particles, nondestructive testing of material defects, strain analysis, microscopy, interferometry, vibration measurement, and medical diagnosis.

80-2758

Applications of Holography 1975 - 1978 (Citations from the NTIS Data Base)

B. Carrigan

NTIS, Springfield, VA, 254 pp (May 1980)

PB80-810666

Key Words: Bibliographies, Holography, Nondestructive tests, Vibration measurement

The bibliography covers studies on the applications of holography in such areas as photographing high-speed particles, nondestructive testing of material defects, strain analysis, microscopy, interferometry, vibration measurement, and medical diagnosis.

USEFUL APPLICATIONS

80-2759

**Study of Vibrational Wiring Process of Ferrite Cores
in Electronic Computer Main Memory**

J. Gecevicius and A. Fedaravicius

Kaunas Antanas Snieckus Polytechnical Inst., Kaunas,
Lithuania, *Vibrotechnika*, 5 (29), pp 151-159 (1977),
8 figs, 4 refs, Kaunas A. Snieckus Politechnical In-

stitute, Kaunas, Lithuanian SSR, 1979
(In Russian)

Key Words: Computer storage devices, Magnetic cores

A method for mechanical wiring of a coordinate conductor through ferrite cores in the main memory of a computer has been examined and suggested for application. A new technique of driving a coordinate conductor has been found, thus considerably reducing the resistance force to the motion of wire in the cores.

ANNUAL AUTHOR INDEX

A

- | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Abbas, B.A.H. | 797 | Aicher, W. | 1695 | Andrisani, D., II | 192 |
| Abbott, P.G. | 2302 | Airman, T. | 2292 | Andritsos, F.E. | 1576 |
| Abdel-Ghaffar, A.M. | 730, 731, 732 | Akai, T.J. | 2051, 2052 | Aneja, I.K. | 2555 |
| Abdelhamid, M.S. | 243 | Akashi, H. | 963 | Angerer, S. | 2149 |
| Abdelrahman, A.M. | 150 | Akay, H.U. | 196, 2083 | Angus, G.D. | 458 |
| Abdel-Rohman, M. | 720, 1656 | Akers, S.M. | 1919 | Ansal, A.M. | 239 |
| Abercrombie, G.E. | 997 | Akkas, N. | 196 | Ansari, K.A. | 2267 |
| Ablowitz, M.J. | 875, 916 | Akkok, M. | 1752 | Antman, S.S. | 815 |
| Aboudi, J. | 1154 | Alais, P. | 621 | Aomura, S. | 549, 1605, 1608 |
| Aboul-Ella, F. | 247 | Al-Aswad, T.M. | 1092 | Aoyama, K. | 2253, 2636 |
| Abrahamson, G.R. | 899 | Alawi, H.S.H. | 158 | Appel, H. | 991 |
| Abramovich, H. | 2357 | Albrecht, C. | 58 | Apsel, R.J. | 26, 1953 |
| Abrahamson, G.R. | 1131 | Albrecht, P. | 880 | Arai, T. | 966 |
| Abrams, D.P. | 1097, 1508 | Alderson, S.W. | 625 | Araki, Y. | 1398, 1494, 1495, 1997 |
| Abromaitis, A. | 2603 | Alfaro-Bou, E. | 472, 1550, 1551 | Aravamudan, K.S. | 126 |
| Achenbach, J.D. | 629, 1103, 1845 | Alic, J.A. | 607 | Arbey, H. | 174 |
| Ackerman, R.R. | 1668 | Allaire, P.E. | 521, 1830, 2383 | Archipenko, V. | 2404, 2407 |
| Adachi, T. | 302 | Allais, E. | 2620 | Ard, K.E. | 666 |
| Adachi, Y. | 2509 | Allan, A.B. | 42 | Arduini, C. | 2237 |
| Adamczyk, J.J. | 288 | Allemang, R.J. | 651 | Argyris, J.H. | 1199, 1695 |
| Adamiak, T. | 1274 | Allen, G. | 1012 | Ariman, T. | 835 |
| Adams, N.L. | 1419 | Allen, R.R. | 1452 | Aris, R. | 1957 |
| Adams, W.S. | 1669 | Alonzo, G. | 1415 | Aristizabal-Ochoa, J.D. | 843, 2295 |
| Adelman, N.T. | 1863 | Alpini, A. | 1486 | Ariura, Y. | 2641 |
| Adler, A.J. | 1939 | Alschweig, E. | 2149 | Arman, J. | 885 |
| Adler, L. | 1103 | Alwar, R.S. | 1068, 1075, 2080 | Armentrout, E.C. | 2148 |
| Agalbato, D. | 859 | Amberg, A.A. | 742 | Armitt, J. | 1620 |
| Afshari, G. | 1838 | Amiet, R.K. | 1552 | Armstrong, T.J. | 473 |
| Agneni, A. | 2237 | Amijima, S. | 2336 | Arnold, C. | 923 |
| Agnes, A. | 2306 | Amin, A.U. | 1192 | Arora, J.S. | 1649 |
| Agrawal, A.B. | 2562 | Anandam, C. | 2341 | Arsian, A.V. | 286 |
| Agrawal, B.N. | 203 | Anantha Ramu, S. | 1378 | Arutunian, G. | 614 |
| Aguirre-Gandara, M. | 1282 | Anders, J.B. | 1164 | Aryafar, A. | 1594 |
| Ahlgren, F.F. | 2153 | Andersen, G.E. | 1322 | Asakura, A. | 1047 |
| Ahmadi, G. | 185, 824 | Anderson, D.G. | 897 | Asamura, T. | 914 |
| Ahmed, H. | 2577 | Anderson, D.L. | 925 | Asazuma, K. | 670 |
| Ahrens, D.J. | 469 | Anderson, J.C. | 650 | Asburry, W.C. | 493 |
| Ahson, S.I. | 694 | Anderson, J.E. | 388 | Aseinov, R. | 2196 |
| Ahtye, W.F. | 1805 | Anderson, J.S. | 1874 | Aseinov, S. | 2195, 2196 |
| Ahuja, K.K. | 339, 1639 | Anderson, L.R. | 1217 | Ash, J.E. | 2578 |
| Ahrens, H. | 2395 | Anderson, V.C. | 144, 849 | Ashley, H. | 1533 |
| | | Anderton, D. | 1491, 2155 | Askar, A. | 875, 916, 1189 |
| | | Andre, W.L. | 2034 | Aslam, M. | 981, 1518 |
| | | Andress, F.A. | 1922 | Aspinwall, D.M. | 1944 |
| | | Andrews, S.A. | 2062, 2155 | Astley, R.J. | 116, 2683 |

Aswad, A.	838	Balyura, P.G.	1497	Bedore, R.L.	1672
Atassi, H.	2051, 2052	Bamberger, W.	1725	Beer, R.	813
Atherton, D.P.	2755	Bammert, K.	1984	Beitch, L.	936
Atkins, K.A.	2022	Banerjee, B.	1061	Beitz, W.	1660
Atkinson, C.	1663	Banerjee, N.G.	977	Belcher, P.M.	474
Atstupenas, V.V.	308	Bang, B.	156	Beliveau, J.-G.	193
Atzori, B.	1209	Bannister, R.H.	1041	Belko, R.P.	1178
Auckland, D.W.	1421	Bannister, R.L.	2555	Belkov, N.	2404, 2407
Augusztinovicz, F.	2137	Bansevicus, R.	2399, 2402	Bell, J.F.W.	2714
Auphan, M.	564	Bapat, V.A.	1017, 1316	Bell, R.	1642
Aurich, H.	1193	Barakat, A.	1440	Bell, W.A.	294
Au-Yang, M.K.	2207	Baratta, A.	2596	Bellomo, N.	1356
Avalos, D.R.	324	Barcilon, V.	817	Beltzer, A.	869
Averbuch, A.J.	2573	Barclay, B.	2608	Belytschko, T.	1013, 1711, 2421, 2426
Awajobi, A.O.	2311	Barger, R.L.	2381, 2635	Bendiksen, O.	1258, 2473
Axley, J.W.	1098, 2499	Barnes, R.P., Jr.	1676	Benedetti, D.	2530
Aydellott, J.C.	295	Baron, M.L.	2703	Benjamin, J.R.	912
Ayorinde, E.O.	2045, 2046	Barrett, D.	1930	Bennet, R.O.	755
Ayre, R.S.	985	Barrett, L.E.	2, 521, 2056	Bennett, B.E.	1871
Ayres, D.J.	2287	Barrett, S.	492	Bennett, M.D.	2483
		Barrois, W.	603, 2334, 2337	Bennett, M.J.	356
		Barrows, T.M.	988	Bennett, R.O.	928, 929
		Barta, D.A.	1510	Bennett, W.A.	2054
		Barzdaitis, V.	2519	Bennett, W.J.	389
		Bass, H.E.	1107	Benson, W.	1669
		Basu, A.K.	119	Benton, M.	2163, 2164
		Basu, P.K.	1618	Beracha, R.J.	1819, 1824
		Bates, L.B.	293	Berczynski, S.	1349
		Batill, S.M.	2368	Berengier, M.	2695
		Batterman, S.C.	2065	Berenyi, T.A.	1473
		Bauchiero, F.	2213	Berg, W.	377, 1670
		Bauer, H.F.	2123	Bergamaschi, S.	2620
		Baumeister, K.J.	507, 1631, 1632, 2094, 2514	Berger, H.	2314
		Baumgarten, J.R.	1315, 1322	Bergman, L.A.	1196, 2286
		Baumgartner, S.J.	1548	Bergman, P.C.	1783
		Bauser, E.	1249	Berkowitz, D.A.	1288
		Baxa, D.E.	2247	Berman, A.	2745
		Bayazitoglu, Y.O.	738, 1779	Berman, M.Y.	1781
		Bayliss, A.	1091	Bernal, P.D.	1768
		Bayly, D.A.	2492	Bernhardt, U.	2101
		Baz, A.	1440	Bernstein, M.D.	1585
		Bazant, Z.P.	239	Berry, R.L.	60, 61
		Beards, C.F.	206, 1582	Berry, V.L.	1308
		Bechert, D.	276, 749	Bert, C.W.	426, 553, 412, 937, 1055, 1606, 2044, 2125
		Beck, J.L.	922, 1968	Bertazzi, N.	1415
		Beck, R.F.	2369	Bertero, V.V.	703, 1101, 1600, 2498, 2499
		Beck, V.R.	560	Bertram, A.	2571
		Becker, J.M.	837, 929	Beskos, D.E.	122, 2321
		Beckwith, L.E.	1164		
		Bedi, G.S.	1324		

Best, A.	502	Boghani, A.B.	69, 2317	Brito, J.D.	854
Besuner, P.M.	372	Bohl, J.C.	2232	Broadhurst, A.D.	616
Beuzit, P.	456	Bohringer, K.	377	Brocher, E.	2306
Beynet, P.A.	1781	Boisch, R.	1865	Brock, R.	1040
Bhadra, B.C.	1879	Bolen, L.N.	1107	Brockhaus, R.	477
Bhatia, R.R.	516	Boley, B.A.	2321	Brockmann, W.	2290, 2547
Bhise, R.S.	663	Boley, D.L.	1955	Broderson, A.B.	1809
Bhushan, B.	2047	Bolleter, U.	303	Brooks, B.M.	1543, 1808, 2522
Bialkowicz, B.	1315, 1364	Bollinger, J.G.	693	Brooks, J.E.	2249
Bianchini, G.F.	238	Bolt, B.A.	866	Broucke, R.	635
Biard, R.	1519	Booker, B.L.P.	2418	Brown, D.L.	651
Bieber, R.E.	978	Booker, M.K.	2418	Brown, I.	2128
Biehn, K.	677	Boonsinsuk, P.	1027	Brown, P.F.	1032
Bies, D.A.	692	Boresi, A.P.	1590	Brown, S.	2273
Biggs, J.M.	1598, 2004	Borgese, D.	1247	Brown, S.D.	218
Billault, P.	1519	Borri, M.	2277	Browning, H.J.	744
Billington, D.P.	1619	Bort, R.L.	161, 207	Bruce, J.R.	899, 1131
Bily, M.	634	Bosenberg, D.	1021	Brun, J.J.	385
Birkmyer, A.J.	729	Bosmans, R.F.	615	Brunso, J.	1463
Bishop, H.E.	2385	Bostrom, A.	1386, 1636	Brusa, L.	2560
Bishop, R.E.D.	427	Bostrom, T.E.	111	Bryan, C.J.	1924
Bisimis, E.	510	Botman, M.	1580, 2058	Bryant, E.L.	2721
Bissinger, N.C.	292	Botsford, J.H.	887	Bryant, L.M.	248
Bistriz, Y.	1963	Boujot, J.	1197	Bryce, W.D.	1980
Bjorkman, M.	63	Bourne, C.A.	2537	Brzeski, L.	804
Black, H.F.	674	Bouzakis, K.	685, 686	Brzozka, G.	1389
Black, S.H.	460	Bowden, K.E.J.	1971	Bucco, D.	1058
Black, T.	759	Bowers, D.L.	52	Bucek, G.B.	1692
Blatstein, I.M.	873	Bowersock, R.G.	1919	Buckingham, R.	2084
Blech, J.J.	421	Bowling, S.B.	1666	Budcharoentong, D.	85
Blech, R.A.	562	Bowman, B.M.	755, 928, 929	Buculei, M.	1841
Bleistein, N.	1677	Boxwell, D.A.	1755	Buhlert, K.J.	1913
Blejwas, T.E.	985	Boyce, J.W.	2684	Buecher, R.W.	2268
Bloch, H.P.	1438	Bozko, A.	2722	Buehlmann, E.	303
Block, P.J.W.	999	Bradley, J.S.	568, 769, 1007, 1008	Buge, H.	1286
Blodgett, M.L.	1218	Bramberger, C.	789	Bui, T.D.	405
Bloedel, A.W.	469	Brandt, H.	1611	Bui, T.R.	405
Bloomer, H.E.	2459	Bransford, J.W.	1924	Bull, M.K.	2674
Blum, H.	2178	Braslau, D.	1729	Bullen, R.	139
Blume, J.A.	702	Bratanow, T.	1813	Bulman, D.N.	41
Blundell, J.K.	1828	Bratton, J.L.	387	Buna, B.	2137
Board, D.B.	2726	Brauchli, H.	1004	Bupara, S.S.	809
Boast, G.K.	1456, 2162	Braun, S.G.	176	Burcham, F.W., Jr.	1806
Boaz, I.B.	583	Breitbach, E.J.	486, 2618	Burdess, J.S.	4, 1893, 1894
Bobeczko, M.S.	690	Bremhorst, J.	349	Bureau, G.J.	357
Bode, D.	1165	Brevan, J.P.	1708	Burger, C.P.	2152
Bodnar, A.	1349	Briley, R.P.	1371	Burgess, G.	2534, 2718
Bodner, S.R.	1154	Brill, D.	1637	Burgess, M.	2200
Boffey, D.A.	1341	Brindley, J.	1480	Burkley, T.J.	1570
Bogacz, R.	1597	Brister, J.G.	1548	Burks, J.A.	682, 743
Bogelsack, G.	1358, 1460	Britcher, C.P.	1687	Burney, F.A.	165

Burnside, O.H. 2216
 Burrows, C.R. 520, 1827
 Burton, D.R. 1989
 Burton, F.T. 506
 Burton, T.D. 1789
 Bush, A.J., III. 1627
 Busso, M. 1486
 Butler, J.K. 1996
 Butler, R. 2112
 Butler, T.G. 2733
 Buxbaum, O. 400
 Byar, T.R. 1895, 2231
 Byelousov, A. 2254
 Byrne, K.P. 1820, 2612

C

Cabelli, A. 2680
 Čáčko, J. 634
 Cadoff, M.A. 68
 Cagliostro, D.J. 1624
 Cakmak, A.S. 875, 916, 1189
 Calapodas, N.J. 2625
 Caltagirone, J. 21
 Calzascia, E.R. 260
 Campbell, B.J. 441
 Campbell, I. 612
 Campbell, K.L. 1524
 Candel, S.M. 2736, 2737
 Candy, J.V. 1726
 Cantrell, J.H., Jr. 2133
 Captain, K.M. 69
 Caputo, M. 157
 Caravavatna, P. 1296
 Carden, H.D. 1721
 Carlson, H.W. 129
 Carlson, J.P. 137
 Carlson, R.L. 1371
 Carne, T.G. 2351
 Carnegie, W.D. 428
 Carney, J.F., III. 783
 Carrigan, B. 209, 210, 2379, 2757,
 2758
 Carson, T.M. 1640
 Caruso, H. 1161, 2145, 2146
 Casciati, F. 717
 Castellani, A. 2263, 2530
 Castle, C.B. 1551
 Castro, G. 409
 Caughey, T.K. 1291

Cavagnaro, D.M. 1743, 1744
 Cavallini, G. 2277
 Cave, B.J. 516
 Cawley, P. 2724
 Cecen, H. 1507
 Cederfelt, L. 1710
 Cedolin, L. 2415
 Celep, Z. 96, 540, 1842
 Cempel, C. 1441
 Ceradini, G. 2130
 Cermak, J.E. 1431
 Cevallos-Candau, P.J. 2732
 Chadwick, W.R. 1060
 Chae, Y.S. 363
 Chakrabarti, S. 342
 Chakrabarti, S.K. 32
 Challen, B.J. 1523, 2022
 Chamis, C.C. 1696
 Chan, R.H. 693
 Chander, S. 325, 404
 Chaney, R.C. 733
 Chandler, R.F. 468, 1799
 Chang, E.H. 272
 Chang, K.J. 2622
 Chang, P.Y. 1531
 Chang, S.-D. 1078
 Chao, W.C. 552, 1056, 2075
 Chapman, F.M., Jr. 738, 1779
 Chapman, W.K. 1831
 Chaquin, J.-P. 2314
 Chargin, M.K. 2552
 Charnley, T. 2705
 Charvat, I.M.H. 1426
 Charzinski, H.-P. 2021
 Chatterton, P.F. 1517
 Chaudhuri, S.K. 265
 Chaudhuri, S.R. 1049
 Chaudhury, A.D. 1599
 Chen, C.C. 2292
 Chen, C.P. 577
 Chen, E.P. 106, 1133, 2305
 Chen, J. 1137
 Chen, J.C. 2367
 Chen, J.H. 536, 537
 Chen, J.Y.F. 2714
 Chen, L.-T. 2382
 Chen, P.C. 729
 Chen, R.T.N. 57, 2234
 Chen, S.J. 117
 Chen, S.S. 1081, 2176
 Chen, T.L.C. 426, 2044

Chen, T.W. 2708
 Chen, W.W.H. 254
 Cheng, F.Y. 2600, 2744
 Cheng, H.S. 2256
 Cheng, W. 1201
 Cherchas, D.B. 278, 1784
 Cherry, J.T. 354
 Cherry, S. 925
 Cheung, Y.K. 696, 827
 Chew, Y.T. 576
 Chiang, J.C. 363
 Chia, C.T. 1861, 1862
 Chiatti, G. 1195, 1329
 Chiba, C. 1237
 Childs, D.W. 951
 Chin, R.C.Y. 1903
 Chitty, D.E. 2462, 2465
 Cho, Y.C. 336, 1630, 1876,
 2095, 2515
 Chomjakow, W.S. 1033
 Chonan, S. 1073
 Chopra, A.K. 25, 584, 228,
 780, 2531
 Chou, D.C. 1707
 Chow, M.C. 2161
 Christ, R.A. 706
 Christiano, P.P. 342
 Christopher, P.A.T. 403
 Chu, H.Y. 2419
 Chu, K. 225
 Chu, M. 2273
 Chu, R.F.-H. 2168
 Chuena, P. 2575
 Chung, K.Y.C. 2013
 Chung, Y.I. 986
 Cislo, C.J. 503
 Civi, A. 776
 Clarion, C. 2289
 Clark, I.E. 1427
 Clark, L.R. 336
 Clark, R.A. 795
 Clark, R.L. 291
 Clark, W.C. 1185
 Clarke, F.H. 2113
 Clarke, G.A. 218
 Clarke, M.J. 65
 Clayton, J.K. 297
 Clements, F.W. 561
 Clemm, D.S. 2564
 Clemmons, R.F. 1210, 1211, 1212,
 1213, 1214, 1215, 1220, 1221

Clevenson, S.A.	56, 1810	Cramer, S.H.	297	Damodaran Nair, V.V.	261
Clever, W.W.	490	Crandall, S.H.	1377	Dance, M.	446
Clough, D.P.	820	Crawford, D.H.	1394	Daniel, J.H.	743
Clough, R.W.	23, 117, 712, 820	Crawford, R.	1435	Daniele, C.J.	398
	1099	Crema, L.B.	2263	Dao, K.C.	1927
Cluff, G.L.	1429, 1912	Cremer, L.	312	Darden, C.M.	1545
Cobb, W.A.	498	Crespo da Silva, M.R.M.	2497	Darien, N.J.	1785
Cobb, W.N.	753	Cress, D.H.	134	Darlow, M.	183, 1157
Cocquerez, J.L.	2222	Crichton, D.G.	2657	Darlow, M.S.	1, 1241, 1408, 1653
Coffman, J.T.	1585	Criqui, A.F.	1239		2728
Cohen, H.	1077	Crisalli, A.J.	2451	Das, A.	826
Cohen, J.K.	1677	Critchfield, W.J.	1542	Dasgupta, G.	584, 2008
Cohen, M.E.	443	Crocker, M.J.	793, 888, 2589	Dasgupta, S.P.	728
Cohen, R.	967	Croker, D.M.	1992	Dat, R.	1709
Cohen, R.L.	1115	Crolla, D.A.	1994	Datta, S.	1061, 2140
Cohen, S.	1232	Cronin, D.L.	2033	Daube, W.M.	792
Cohn, L.F.	1293	Cronkrite, J.D.	1308	Daugherty, J.	1547
Cole, E.L.	1907	Crossley, F.R.E.	1342, 1365, 1461	Dauria, P.	1474
Cole, J.E., III	595	Crouse, C.B.	361	Davidson, G.P.	1393
Cole, P.H.	1915	Cruse, T.A.	1070	Davies, H.G.	2648
Coleman, P.L.	1908	Cucuz, N.	1299	Davies, J.C.	1155
Collinge, I.R.	590	Cuffel, R.F.	1638	Davies, M.	1144
Collinge, K.S.	514	Culver, C.C.	439, 269	Davis, B.R.	1569
Collings, A.G.	1704	Culver, L.E.	1902	Davis, R.F.	1714
Colpin, J.	211	Cummings, A.	1085	Davis, W.R.	726
Colton, J.D.	588	Cummings, G.E.	1611	Davy, J.L.	618, 619
Comte-Bellot, G.	174	Cummins, R.J.	2235, 2621	Dawn, T.M.	719
Conley, C.H.	823	Cunnam, W.S.	67	Daws, J.W.	526
Conry, T.F.	2010	Cunningham, R.E.	1408	Dawson, A.W.	235
Contreras, H.	909	Curreri, J.	2510	Dawson, B.	1144
Conway, H.D.	2661	Curreri, J.R.	647	Day, S.M.	26, 354
Cook, G.	290	Curry, L.W.	1599	De, S.	1387, 1388
Cook, R.D.	2069	Curry, W.H.	2483	Dean, P.M.	522
Cook, T.S.	218	Curtis, A.J.	1739	Dean, P.D.	339, 1639
Cookson, R.A.	1035, 2478	Curtiss, H.C., Jr.	280, 988, 990	Dean, R.B.	1514
Cooley, L.A.	257	Cuzner, G.	22	Deavenport, R.L.	1130
Cooney, C.E.	449	Cveticanin, L.	1446	deCamp, U.	350
Cooper, D.E.	2035	Czarnecki, R.M.	723	DeCarli, P.S.	1905
Cooper, W.	2235, 2621	Czarnecki, S.	851	Decker, D.S.	2014
Copley, J.C.	2730	Czinczel, A.	983	Deckert, W.	1042
Cops, A.	2629	Czubak, A.	1283	Defillipi, F.	2736, 2737
Corley, W.G.	843, 2295			DeGarcia, H.	5
Corsanego, A.	2364			Degener, M.	2238
Corsaro, R.D.	167, 2626			DeGraaf, E.A.B.	2454
Cost, T.L.	1646			DeHerrera, M.	917
Cotter, D.C.	32			DeJeammes, M.	1519
Coupland, R.O.	2142	Dabrowski, S.	688	DeJong, R.G.	771, 1485
Coy, J.J.	2192	Dahl, H.	1812	Delery, J.	1645
Craff, G.I.	379	Dahlberg, T.	40	DelGrosso, A.	2364
Craggs, A.	775	Dally, J.W.	613	de Oliveira, J.G.	1859
Craig, R.R., Jr.	2565	Dalzell, J.F.	48, 547, 1184	Del Tosto, R.	862

D

Demchak, L.J.	60, 61	Doctor, P.G.	1921	Dykstra, R.A.	2247
Dempsey, K.M.	2109	Doige, A.G.	791	Dym, C.L.	1790
Deng, D.Z.F.	729	Dokainish, M.A.	42, 1787	Dyson, E.	1838
Denke, P.H.	1402	Doki, H.	1623		
Dennis, W.D., Jr.	257	Dökmeci, M.C.	1651		
Dennison, E.E.	1289	Donald, J.K.	1425		
Denton, R.A.	1300	Donaldson, B.K.	325, 404		
de Pater, A.D.	2436	Donato, A.	639		
Derby, T.F.	941	Done, G.T.S.	1229, 1738, 1749		
Derecho, A.T.	1093, 1094	Dong, S.B.	114	Eades, J.B., Jr.	534
Derham, C.J.	2464	Donguy, P.	2055	Earickson, J.A.	872, 1135, 1136
Derrlen, Y.	1519	Dornfeld, D.A.	2393	Earles, S.W.E.	1353
Desai, C.S.	1206	Dorrah, H.T.	2755	Earwicker, M.J.	610
Desai, D.M.	1341	Doshi, Y.K.	1691	Eberl, J.	303
DeSanto, J.A.	142, 143, 1634	Dover, W.D.	1584	Eckel, A.	135
Des Forges, D.T.	2236	Dowell, E.H.	1960, 1977	Eckert, K.	652
de Silva, C.W.	2553	Downs, B.	2115, 2120	Eckstrom, C.V.	51
Desjardins, R.A.	2623	Doyle, G.R.	271	Edgerley, W.	890
Desmarais, R.N.	2229	Doyle, T.E.	493, 1310	Edil, T.B.	362
Desmond, T.P.	588	Doyle, V.L.	2187, 2188	Edwards, J.W.	2322
Destuynder, R.	1224, 1539, 2549	Dragani, R.	1147	Edwards, R.G.	1809
	2551	Drake, M.L.	600	Edwards, W.T.	471
Devitt, J.	2150	Dransfield, P.	643	Effenberger, M.J.	87
DeVor, R.E.	128	Dreger, D.R.	1747	Efrussi, M.	2282
Dhar, C.L.	225	Dreiman, N.I.	9, 688	Egberg, T.R.	1567
Dhotarad, M.S.	1407	Drenick, R.F.	407	Egeseli, E.A.	968
Diana, C.	1247	Dresig, H.	1361	Eich, O.	1044
Dib, G.M.	1887	Dresig, K.F.H.	2653	Eidinoff, H.	1836
Dicarolo, J.A.	2484	Dresing, H.	2746	Eipe, A.	2458
Dickey, J.W.	136	Drew, S.D.	379	Eirby, N.	2339
Dickinson, S.M.	568, 2649	Drouillard, T.F.	946	Eisenmann, R.C.	395
Diekhans	2061	Drumm, R.R.	424	Eisinger, F.L.	2088
Dietrich, L.	2466	D'Souza, A.F.	1296, 2211	Eke, F.O.	2023
Dietrich, M.	1465	Dubout, P.	618, 619	Ekeland, I.	2113, 2713
Diggory, I.S.	1962	Dubowsky, S.	1352, 1390	El-Akily, N.M.	1616
Dijksman, J.F.	2248	Dubrovsky, A.F.	1270	El-Dardiry, S.M.A.	1420
Dilipkumar, D.	846, 882	Dugan, J.P.	143	Elder, J.A.	1241
Dillon, D.B.	2486	Duggan, T.V.	1928	Elishakoff, I.	328, 1961
Dillon, E.S.	2370	Dugundji, J.	2382	Ellen, C.H.	120
DiMaggio, F.L.	2703	Duleba, G.S.	2110, 2111	Ellingson, W.A.	1935
DiMarco, R.J.	1306	Dulevičius, J.	2644, 2676, 2677	Elliott, L.	1480
Dimarogonas, A.D.	1576		2678	Elliott, W.A.	626
DiNapoli, F.R.	1130	Dunbar, L.K.	984	Elmadany, M.M.	42
Dittmar, J.H.	2700	Dunipace, K.R.	268	Elmallawany, A.	1818
Dixon, N.R.	1804	Dunn, D.	546	Elmandany, M.N.	1787
Dixon, P.G.C.	2385	Dunn, I.P.	618, 619	El-Mokadem, F.T.	1713
Doak, P.E.	113, 1817, 1952	Dunn, S.E.	1851	El Naschie, M.S.	1949
Dobbs, N.	21	Duperray, B.	2324	El-Raheb, M.	2294, 2508, 2516
Dobek, L.J.	1032	Dvornak, M.E.	1302	El-Sayed, H.R.	6
Dobinda, I.	2408	Dworkin, M.G.	444	El-Shafee, O.M.	1079, 1080
Dobrzynski, W.	2443	Dykman, J.R.	2033	El-Wardany, T.	6
				Eman, K.F.	2193

Embleton, T.F.W.	1121, 1122	Fanning, D.N.	1142	Flannelly, W.G.	1228
Emery, A.F.	1628	Farassat, F.	125, 1109, 1245	Flax, L.	2099
Emery, W.J.	143	Faravelli, L.	717	Fleeter, S.	323, 2054
Emmerling, F.A.	1615	Farmer, M.G.	50	Fleiss, R.	1834
Emmony, D.C.	1393	Farshad, M.	1839	Fleming, J.F.	968
Emori, K.	1853	Fasanella, E.L.	472	Floess, C.H.L.	358
Engel, Z.	851	Fauchas, J.	2289	Flohr, M.D.	134
Engels, R.C.	2706	Faulkner, L.L.	852	Flora, J.D.	452
Engin, H.	875, 916, 1189	Fawcett, J.N.	1272	Flynn, D.R.	1234
Englekirk, R.E.	710	Fedaravicius, A.	2759	Flynn, L.	1741
Englund, D.R.	1933	Fedotkin, E.I.	1434	Foda, M.A.	341
Enserink, B.	446	Feik, R.A.	1203	Foersching, H.	1702
Epel, J.N.	505	Feiler, C.E.	1757	Fontanet, P.	456
Erdman, A.G.	1284, 1363	Feldman, B.	1674	Foo, S.H.C.	248
Erhard, A.	2157	Felippa, C.A.	2086	Foord, C.A.	1987
Erickson, L.L.	2552	Fellows, G.E.	1676	Ford, D.G.	606
Eriksson, L.J.	2681	Felsen, L.B.	569	Ford, R.A.J.	1987
Ericsson, L.E.	996, 1537	Felske, A.	1643	Foreman, T.L.	1124
Ertelt, H.J.	1695	Fender, D.A.	35	Forkois, J.L.	1906
Escobar, J.H.	1269	Feng, C.C.	985	Forman, M.E.	424
Eselun, S.A.	1673	Fenves, S.J.	1999	Forsyth, G.F.	173
Eshleman, R.L.	660, 1941, 177	Ferguson, D.E.	1284	Forsyth, P.J.E.	1899
	178, 417	Ferla, M.C.	195	Foss, R.N.	1120
Esmailzadeh, E.	2041	Ferman, M.A.	1076	Foughner, J.T., Jr.	1655
Esparza, E.D.	436	Ferraris, G.	596	Fox, C.H.J.	4, 1893, 1894
Etsion, I.	2505, 2646	Ferritto, J.M.	581	France, J.W.	409
Ettles, C.M.M.	1752	Ficcadenti, G.M.	2281	Francis, R.C.	509
Ettouney, M.M.	234	Fiedler, B.	2554, 2746	Franck, A.	589
Eubanks, C.A.	1433	Fields, J.M.	773	Frank, K.H.	344
Evan-Iwanowski, R.M.	203	Fields, S.R.	1564	Franklin, A.G.	976
Evensen, H.A.	9, 688, 2593	Filer, Z.	2409	Franklin, R.E.	2524
Everett, W.D.	2119	Filipov, D.	1397	Franz, G.R.	2427
Eversman, W.	116, 2683	Filipov, I.	2328	Franz, J.	2223
Everstine, G.C.	2293, 2716	Findeisen, D.	1455	Frarey, J.L.	181, 1932
Evstatiev, D.	725	Fink, M.R.	480, 1303	Fraser, W.B.	88
Ewen, E.J.	2566	Finn, W.D.L.	258, 259, 359, 861	Frazier, G.A.	26
Ewing, C.L.	1016	Fintel, M.	705, 1093, 1094	Frederick, W.J.	2424
Ezzat, H.A.	1481	Fiorato, A.E.	2295	Fredericksen, E.	2339
		Fiorito, R.	1108	Freedman, A.	2668
		Fischer, D.	831	Freeman, D.W.	1726
		Fischer, H.M.	750	Frenzel, J.	1173
		Fischer, J.A.	243, 390	Fresa, F.	1209
		Fischer, T.	2547	Frick, T.M.	1191
		Fish, P.R.	1514	Fridman, V.F.	575
Fabian, G.J.	453	Fish, R.B.	2317, 2569	Friedlaender, F.J.	967
Fabri, J.	423	Fisher, J.W.	224, 344, 1763	Friedman, M.	1188
Fabunmi, J.A.	1983	Fisher, R.A.	1674	Friedmann, P.	721, 1258
Faccioli, E.	360, 859	Fisher, T.A.	224	Friendland, I.M.	880
Fagerlund, A.C.	2301	Fisher, W.E.	497, 1504	Frisk, G.V.	147
Fahey, J.M.	1169	Fitzgerald, R.	1126	Frohrib, D.A.	1284
Falarski, M.D.	1256	Flack, R.D.	1251, 2383	Frolov, K.V.	1312, 1313
Faltinsen, O.M.	2215				

F

Frye, G.W.	1924
Frye, M.J.	1074
Fryer, B.A.	2374
Fuchs, D.	987
Fuhrken, B.	2443
Fujii, M.	1577, 1833
Fujii, S.	1257
Fujimoto, K.	1414
Fujimoto, Y.	1991
Fujisawa, F.	668, 906, 1177
Fujita, H.	676
Fujita, T.	2106, 2533
Fukuoka, H.	327
Funakawa, M.	2048
Furukawa, Y.	2591, 2592
Furuhashi, T.	1360
Furuya, Y.	1832
Fursov, S.	2408
Fusasaki, Y.	194

G

Gabel, R.	300
Gabrielsen, B.L.	22
Gage, P.E.	537
Gal, A.F.	1287
Galaitis, A.G.	1522
Galambos, T.V.	229, 230
Galloway, J.W.	2332
Gallus, H.E.	1333
Gamer, U.	1770
Gamon, M.A.	1723
Gandhi, O.P.	628
Ganesan, N.	326, 1407, 2666, 2670
Gaonkar, G.H.	1309
Gappoev, T.T.	1448
Garba, J.A.	2367
Garcia-Gardea, E.	165
Garcin	2318
Garf, M.E.	1428
Garg, V.K.	225, 262, 272, 2211
Gargiulo, E.P., Jr.	807, 808, 2638
Garivaltis, D.S.	2211
Garnier, J.L.	148, 456
Garrelick, J.M.	108
Garrard, W.L.	1565
Garrett, G.G.	1426
Gaskell, P.S.	2300

Gasparini, D.A.	1599
Gaspin, J.B.	873
Gassel, S.S.	1267
Gauden, W.H.	337
Gaudroit, L.	2324
Gaukroger, D.R.	2730
Gaul, L.	2011
Gaunaurd, G.	1637
Gavrilov, A.	2283
Gazanhes, C.	148
Gazetas, G.	727
Gebhardt, G.	684
Gecevičius, J.	2759
Geers, T.L.	2086, 2501, 2604
Gehlar, B.	2443
Gehman, S.E.	149
Gehrett, L.J.	512
Geissler, W.	1305
Gellert, M.	1198
Genin, J.	986, 1226
Genta, G.	2611
Gentiluomo, J.A.	2634
George, B.C.	1276
George, M.F.	1613
Georgi, H.	2315
Geradin, M.	1538, 2243
Gere, J.M.	723
Gergely, P.	828
Gerretsen, E.	844
Genalis, P.	465
Genin, J.	38
Gentry, M.L., Jr.	563
Gerhart, G.R.	614
Gersch, W.	20
Ghanaat, Y.	712
Gheorghe, A.V.	34
Ghosh, A.	1292, 2264, 2265
Ghosh, M.K.	1575
Ghosh, M.L.	2338
Ghosh, S.K.	705, 1093, 1094
Giannopolous, F.	16, 432
Giannotti, J.	465
Giardino, D.A.	944
Giavotto, V.	2277
Gibbons, C.B.	525
Gibson, D.C.	1090, 2417
Gibson, R.F.	413
Gibson, W.C.	765, 766
Gidwani, J.M.	573
Gilat, A.	895
Gilbert, G.G.	519

Gilbert, P.A.	244
Gill, H.S.	33
Gill, P.A.T.	107
Gillespie, T.D.	1788
Gilmartin, M.J.	1269
Giltrud, M.E.	556
Ginesu, F.	98
Ginsberg, J.H.	204
Girsovicius, S.	2603
Gladman, D.G.	2360
Glaser, D.J.	8
Glasgow, D.A.	1985
Glass, I.I.	2694
Glaz, H.M.	571
Glazik, J.L.	1712, 1845, 2517
Gleich, D.	2233
Glenn, L.A.	266
Gliese, P.R.	2521
Gobetti, A.	717
Godden, W.G.	981, 1518
Goel, S.C.	839, 1854
Goertner, J.A.	873
Goetz, R.C.	2032
Goetze, R.	197
Gola, M.	2611
Gold, P.	2258, 2259
Gold, R.R.	1917
Goldin, L.	2406
Goldstein, M.E.	288
Golub, G.H.	1955
Gomez-Masso, A.	1137
Goncharevich, I.	2195, 2196, 2404
	2407
Good, D.E.	1574
Goodblood, G.E.	1793
Goodman, M.A.	1934
Goodspeed, C.H.	272
Goodwin, G.C.	1958
Goodykoontz, J.	2219, 2220, 2698
Goradio, H.	2510
Gordon, D.F.	848, 1106
Gorman, D.J.	548
Gorman, M.R.	2286
Goruschkin, V.	1141
Gosavi, P.D.	737
Gosele, R.	1156
Goto, H.	914
Gould, P.L.	232, 1080, 1618
Goulois, A.M.	81
Goyder, H.G.D.	2630, 2631, 2632
	2734

Grabitz, G.	1874	Guintier, J.M.	1102	Hale, A.L.	2709
Grabowski, B.	958	Guist, L.R.	2552	Haley, J.L.	1010
Gracey, B.	2342	Gulbinas, A.	1359	Hall, G.L.	1668
Graham, C.G.	74	Guliana, A.K.	119	Hall, J.E.	2288
Graham, L.J.	1931	Gulkan, P.	841	Hall, L.B.	1905
Graham, M.L.	1211, 1724	Gumas, G.	188	Hall, M.	335
Graham, W.W.	2160	Gummert, P.	219	Hall, W.H.	2197
Gran, C.S.	110, 2006	Gunderson, R.H.	2209	Hall, W.J.	227
Granhäll, A.	2038	Gundy, W.	1923, 2607	Hallauer, W.L., Jr.	1917
Grant, H.P.	1933	Gunko, Y.P.	1546	Halliwell, D.G.	216
Grasso, A.	421	Guntur, R.R.	1294, 2212	Halliwell, N.A.	1491
Gratzer, L.R.	1152	Gupta, A.P.	2081	Halliwell, R.E.	567, 659
Graves, D.L.	467	Gupta, K.K.	641	Hallquist, J.O.	2568
Gray, L.M.	1528	Gupta, K.N.	1592	Halvorsen, W.G.	681
Greek, D.C.	1895, 2231	Gupta, R.K.	1761, 1762, 2595	Hamad, B.M.	1348
Greeley, D.S.	1528	Gupta, Y.M.	1927	Hambright, R.N.	903
Greenberg, J.B.	104	Gurov, A.P.	1287	Hamdan, H.M.A.	1753
Greene, G.C.	2689	Guruswamy, P.	399, 2031	Hamel, P.G.	1166
Greene, J.B.	5	Guryanov, M.A.	1521	Hamilton, F.M.	2025
Greene, J.E.	2429	Guse, R.	883	Hamilton, J.	1232
Greene, J.W.	1703	Gusovius, E.	528	Hamilton, K.G.	346
Greene, W.H.	2453	Guthrie, A.N.	1126	Hammond, S.A.	1522
Greif, R.	1078	Gutierrez, R.H.	100, 2664	Hampton, K.D.	1553
Grenier, D.B.	2582	Guy, R.W.	1381, 1892	Hampton, L.D.	1129
Griesbach, T.J.	2287	Gvildys, J.	2419	Hanamura, Y.	2472
Griffin, J.H.	2049	Gyobu, I.	954	Hanewinkel, D.	602
Griffin, J.M.	1969			Hankey, W.L.	2616
Griffin, M.J.	1014			Hanks, T.C.	943
Griffin, O.M.	2087			Hanna, A.N.	282, 283
Grimm, D.W.	1087			Hansen, R.J.	2662
Griner, G.R.	580			Hansford, R.E.	1330
Gritsenko, N.D.	1263	Haas, T.J.	1308	Hanson, H.W.	2625
Groeneweg, J.F.	1757, 2687	Habault, D.	2696	Hanson, P.W.	1535
Gröger, K.	2129	Habedank, G.	747	Hansteen, O.E.	186
Grootenhuis, P.	1064	Habercom, G.E., Jr.	208, 947, 1235, 1236, 1745, 1746, 2177, 2378	Harbottle, W.E.	519
Grossi, R.O.	1856, 2664			Harder, L.F.	389
Grossmayer, R.L.	184, 915	Habip, L.M.	747	Hardin, J.C.	2029
Grosveld, F.	546, 1323	Hacobian, B.	220	Hardin, L.W.	214
Grove, R.C.	1175	Haddad, S.D.	1487	Harding, H.M.	2332
Grover, E.C.	1493	Hagedorn, P.	1187, 2485	Hare, R.B.	1522
Grubisic, V.	2204, 2210	Hager, R.W.	1974	Haritos, N.	1280
Grunawer, A.A.	1263	Hagiwara, N.	954	Harland, D.G.	2524
Guderley, K.G.	2564	Hahmann, W.	964	Haroun, M.A.	833
Gudimetla, V.S.R.	882	Hahn, E.J.	1748	Harper, L.J.	881
Guenther, D.A.	852	Hahn, W.R.	1126	Harper, R.F.	1916
Guenther, R.B.	920	Haibach, R.	1660	Harrington, T.P.	1921
Guerri, L.	908	Haidl, G.	1685	Harris, J.	624
Guest, S.H.	490	Haines, N.F.	2158	Harris, J.A.	1999
Guha, S.K.	737	Halama, R.J.	420	Harris, J.D.	464
Guicking, D.	1865	Hallauer, W.L., Jr.	589	Harris, R.W.	175
Guiette, J.-L.	422			Harris, W.L.	126

H

Harrison, B.A.	1216, 1476	Henry, J.J.	1669	Hodges, D.H.	1373, 2184
Hart, G.C.	893	Henry, R.	596	Hodgetts, D.	1995, 2042
Hart, R.S.	2112	Hensing, P.C.	2185	Hodson, C.H.	482
Hartmann, M.J.	288	Hentschel, B.	1760	Hofer, K.E., Jr.	2128
Hartnett, M.J.	518	Heppenstall, T.	1995	Hoffman, J.A.	2540
Hartz, B.J.	1463	Herbert, R.G.	1354	Hoffman, R.	1307
Hasegawa, T.	1881	Herman, A.S.	523	Hofmeister, J.R.	855
Hashimoto, H.	1866, 2479	Hern, B.	2296	Hogan, B.J.	905
Hashin, Z.	2335	Hernandez-Cano, J.L.	1282	Hogg, B.W.	694, 2366
Hatakeyama, K.	406	Heron, R.A.	1701	Hogue, J.R.	1520
Hattori, S.	2106, 2533	Herr, R.W.	2285, 2504	Holish, L.L.	254
Hatwal, H.	1292	Herrick, W.C.	586	Huldbrook, S.J.	1584
Hausammann, H.	1763	Herrmann, G.	1403	Holger, D.K.	2448
Hausman, P.C.	1565	Herrmann, L.R.	368	Holka, H.	1318
Haviani, H.B.	1815	Hersch, A.S.	1114	Holland, G.W.	420
Hayakawa, H.	2425	Hershkowitz, H.	298	Holman, G.S.	982
Hayashi, S.	2507	Hess, F.	762	Holmer, C.I.	856
Hayashi, T.	1342	Heuschkel, J.	2418	Holmes, P.J.	160, 365, 1705
Hayduk, R.J.	470, 1549, 2735	Heyman, J.S.	2133	Holmes, R.	520, 598, 784, 1827
Hayes, G.	2434	Hibbert, J.H.	921	Holnicki-Szulc, J.	1706
Hayhoe, G.F.	1692	Hidaka, T.	76, 77, 311, 1833	Holzer, S.M.	2584
Hays, W.W.	860	Hidalgo, P.A.	23, 117, 840, 1099	Holzweibig, F.	1405
Head, H.E.	1488	Hien, N.H.	1339	Hom, S.	878
Heaf, N.J.	1514	Hiereth, H.	2021	Homicz, G.F.	1754
Healey, A.J.	2288	Higgins, C.J.	387, 392, 393	Hooper, E.H.	1794
Healey, J.J.	2598	Hignett, H.J.	379	Hooper, W.E.	2623
Healy, S.P.	1995	Hill, R.	1419, 1420	Hooson, R.E.	1836
Hearle, J.W.S.	1427	Hill, R.C.	231, 2412	Hoover, R.M.	2424
Heckman, D.T.	711	Hillie, H.K.	2444	Hoppe, G.	1643
Heckl, M.	1380	Hillquist, R.K.	2138	Hori, S.	1392
Hedges, J.L.	1996	Hilton, D.A.	53, 1540	Horsch, J.D.	269
Hedrick, J.K.	286	Hincz, M.	1244	Horsington, R.W.	19
Heger, F.J.	2198	Hindy, A.	29, 1873	Horvath, K.	1295
Hegmon, R.R.	1671	Hindy, A.I.M.O.	2090	Horvay, G.	1869
Heidebrecht, A.C.	716	Hinton, E.	1071, 1375, 1376	Horz, R.C.	257
Heidenreich, R.	2127	Hirao, M.	327	Hou, S.	2510
Heinemann, H.	891	Hirano, F.	1579	Houghton, J.R.	1436
Heins, C.P.	697	Hirano, Y.	2488, 2500	Houser, J.M.	2504
Hemami, H.	1183	Hirayama, M.Y.	1215, 1720	Housner, G.W.	833
Hempel, H.W.	36	Hiromitsu, S.	1200	Housner, J.M.	2285
Hensch, M.J.	2451	Hirose, K.	2509	Hovem, J.M.	1118
Hemsworth, B.	748	Hirschbein, M.S.	1986	Hovland, H.J.	978
Henderson, G.R.	1418	Hirschberger, G.	2150	Howard, D.A.	1487
Henderson, J.P.	600, 2323	Hitch, H.	2226	Howard, G.	2607
Hendricks, S.L.	1482, 1751	Hitch, H.P.Y.	763	Howard, G.F.	2731
Hendrickson, A.A.	9, 688	Hitchen, I.R.	2559	Howard, P.W.	490
Henke, R.	863	Hoa, S.V.	960, 1332, 1372	Howe, M.S.	1089
Henley, D.	1927	Hoad, D.R.	55, 1811	Howe, R.M.	1814
Hennion, P.Y.	621	Hoar, R.J.	383	Howlett, J.J.	2035
Henriquez, T.A.	2132	Hoban, J.T.	503	Howlett, J.T.	479, 1807
Henry, C.J.	2739	Hobbs, C.A.	624	Hoyland, A.	47

Hruska, G.R.	1679	Iwan, W.D.	915, 2527, 2729
Hsieh, P.Y.	1970	Iwasaki, Y.	1414
Hsu, C.S.	1943, 2563	Iwata, Y.	1897
Hsu, M.	437	Iwatsubo, T.	959, 2380, 2753
Hsu, T.I.	2599	Iyengar, K.J.	1378, 1614
Hsu, Y.S.	1607	Iyengar, K.T.S.R.	542
Huang, B.	1526	Iyer, K.M.	332
Huang, C.C.	2655		
Huang, H.	334	J	
Huang, T.C.	2069	Jackson, C.	397, 678
Hubbard, H.H.	129, 2689	Jackson, J.E.	1646
Hubbard, M.	874, 1525	Jackson, L.L.	1589
Huber, P.W.	900, 2016	Jacobs, H.-J.	1760
Huckelbridge, A.A., Jr.	706	Jacobson, M.J.	346
Hudson, R.S.	1822	Jaeger, L.G.	2562
Huelke, D.F.	452, 1524	Jahn, K.	1110
Huetzler, D.	558	Jain, A.	1628
Huffington, N.J., Jr.	109	Jain, A.K.	839, 1854
Huggett, K.	1665	Jain, D.L.	2303
Hughes, F.M.	1753	Jakstas, A.	1359
Hughes, M.L.	1701	Janakiram, D.S.	2183
Hughes, P.C.	1947	Janciukas, B.	2325
Hughes, T.J.H.	237	Janezic, I.	1351
Hultgren, L.S.	2251	Janigro, A.	1317
Humann, K.	1566, 1567	Janna, W.S.	2428
Humar, J.L.	2747	Jannasch, D.	813
Humes, B.	598	Janocha, H.	889
Humphreys, E.A.	1657	Jaric, V.	1259
Hunckler, C.J.	1026	Jarvis, R.F.	1914
Hundal, M.S.	2719	Jarzecki, K.	803, 1337
Hung, H.S.	2702	Jarzyński, J.	167, 2626
Hung, N.X.	1840	Jategaonkar, R.V.	1158
Hunston, D.L.	2662	Jaudet, A.	558
Hunt, J.B.	805	Javadi, Y.B.	900, 2016
Hunter, H.F.	1793	Jeffrey, A.	637, 911
Hurley, H.C.	388	Jendrzeczyk, J.A.	82, 1081
Hurley, M.	2340	Jennings, A.	1735
Hurst, C.J.	1087	Jennings, D.E.	782
Hurst, L.J.	115	Jennings, P.C.	922, 1765, 1968
Hurwitz, M.M.	2579	Jensen, F.B.	195, 2100
Husak, A.D.	342	Jeong, G.D.	1291
Huss, R.C.	1178	Jerabek, J.	1320
Huth, H.	2221	Jerath, N.	1503
Huttelmaier, H.-P.	2098	Jesin, J.	2327
Hutton, P.H.	1921, 1940	Jeter, J.W., Jr.	1053
Hutton, S.G.	696	Jette, A.N.	2673
Huzil, N.W.	2440	Jex, H.R.	1009
Hwang, C.	50	Jeyapalan, R.K.	127, 1051
Hwang, Y.-L.	2439		
Ibanez, P.	1413, 1776, 1920,		
	1923, 2607		
Ibrahim, S.R.	491		
Ibrahim, Z.N.	37		
Ichimaru, K.	1579		
Ichinomiya, O.	95		
Ide, A.	2425		
Idriss, I.M.	255, 256		
Iemura, H.	704		
Itrim, V.	1358		
Iijima, H.	462		
Ikeda, K.	1898		
Ikonomou, A.S.	778		
Ikushima, T.	1290, 2425		
Ikuta, A.	2609		
Ilianov, A.	2346, 2347		
Ilie, L.	31		
Imai, K.	2507		
Immen, F.H.	2034		
Inagaki, T.	956		
Ingard, K.U.	2515		
Ingard, U.	273		
Ingram, G.D.	1118		
Inoue, J.	1398		
Inoue, N.	701		
Inque, J.	1997		
Ioannides, E.	1064		
Ioi, T.	1898		
Ionescu, T.	1268		
Iqbal, M.	1093, 1094		
Irie, T.	544, 549, 330, 1062, 1072		
	1593, 1605, 1608, 1858, 2275		
Irrerier, H.	1597		
Irvine, H.M.	1998		
Irvine, H.M.	2413		
Irwin, G.R.	1763		
Isei, T.	1122		
Isenberg, J.	438, 836, 871		
Ishac, M.F.	2017		
Ishida, K.	858, 1311		
Ishihara, K.	2048		
Ishikawa, H.	2336		
Ishikawa, K.	818		
Ishizuka, H.	2425		
Isley, L.D.	2143		
Ito, F.	1062		
Ito, Y.	2122		
Iwamoto, N.	1036		

Jezequel, L. 2124
 Jhala, P.B. 1366
 Jirsa, J.O. 318
 Jischke, M.C. 1688
 Johannes, J.D. 587
 Johannessen, G.F. 442
 Johannessen, H.G. 442
 Johansson, L. 310
 Johnson, C.D. 765, 766
 Johnson, C.O. 431
 Johnson, C.P. 2565
 Johnson, C.W. 1809
 Johnson, E.R. 112
 Johnson, G.R. 191
 Johnson, J.A. 364
 Johnson, J.J. 1326
 Johnson, N.B. 2456
 Johnson, P.E. 379
 Johnson, R.W. 1990
 Johnson, T.B. 876
 Johnsson, L. 1670
 Johnston, J.P. 2291
 Jonah, B.A. 769, 1007, 1008
 Jones, A.B. 2480
 Jones, C.J. 1826
 Jones, C.T. 2433
 Jones, D.I.G. 513, 617, 1327,
 2323
 Jones, D.R. 1661
 Jones, N. 121, 465, 1859
 Jones, R. 827
 Jonušas, R. 2194, 2403, 2410
 Jordan, K.B. 2207
 Jordan, L.B. 1969
 Joseph, T.P. 1846
 Joshi, P. 2434
 Jost, G. 1678
 Jost, G.S. 938
 Jou, J.Y. 1926
 Joyce, W.B. 1384
 Jungowski, W.M. 1874
 Juricic, D. 1403
 Jurkauskas, A. 2587
 Jurkauskas, A.Yu 308

K

Kabe, A.M. 545
 Kabele, D.F. 1489

Kacena, W.J. 649
 Kacyra, B. 746
 Kaemmer, N. 888
 Kafousias, N. 822
 Kahn, L.F. 821
 Kahng, C.H. 2154
 Kaisand, L.R. 371
 Kaiser, J.E. 115, 2093
 Kajita, T. 103
 Kakad, Y.P. 1447
 Kakuta, K. 1494, 1495
 Kaliagin, G. 2327
 Kalinowski, A.J. 2749
 Kallmann, J. 883
 Kalker, J.J. 45
 Kalyanakrishnan, R. 223
 Kamada, O. 1578
 Kamat, M.P. 90, 190, 470, 2572
 2735
 Kameda, H. 914
 Kameoka, K. 2344, 2345
 Kamil, H. 878
 Kaminskas, V. 2677, 2678
 Kan, C.L. 228
 Kana, D.D. 2216
 Kanai, A. 1897
 Kanango, R.N. 1362
 Kanapenas, R.-M. 2182
 Kanaya, O. 462
 Kanber, H. 123
 Kanda, R. 330
 Kane, J.A. 1758
 Kaniewski, W. 1334, 1335
 Kanis, T.W. 1728
 Kanistanaux, D.C. 1289
 Kannatey-Asibu, E. 2393
 Kanki, H. 679, 956
 Kanoh, H. 2165
 Kantimathi, A. 607
 Kanwal, R.P. 2303
 Kao, J.-S. 213, 1982
 Kaplan, K. 845
 Kaplan, R.J. 452
 Kar, A.K. 234
 Kar, K.C. 2270
 Kar, R.C. 2067, 2652
 Karasudhi, P. 2131
 Kardos, J.L. 1151
 Kareem, A. 1431
 Karužienė, I.O. 2403, 2410
 Kasai, T. 2488

Kascak, A.F. 1750
 Kassner, D.K. 2552
 Katinas, V. 2320, 2350
 Kato, S. 7
 Katsikadelis, J.T. 1848
 Kaul, O.N. 1592
 Kaušinis, S. 2519
 Kavolelis, A.-P. 1359, 2643
 Kawabata, N. 800
 Kawahara, I. 959
 Kawahara, T. 637
 Kawai, N. 2060
 Kawai, R. 959, 2380
 Kawamura, H. 2526
 Kawashima, K. 699
 Kaya, I. 24, 1054
 Kaye, G.T. 144
 Kaza, K.R.V. 819, 2250
 Kazimierski, Z. 803, 804, 1337
 Keast, D.N. 17
 Keefer, D. 1190
 Kehl, K. 2536
 Keira, H.M.S. 2203
 Keita, B. 2650
 Keizer, C.P. 46
 Kelleher, B.J. 450, 1560
 Kellenberger, W. 1981
 Keller, A.C. 1922
 Kelley, C.S. 149
 Kelly, J.M. 579, 779, 2462, 2465
 Kemp, W.B., Jr. 93
 Kendig, R.P. 753
 Kennedy, J.C., Jr. 2079
 Kennedy, J.M. 1711, 2421
 Kenstaviciene, G. 2194
 Kenworthy, M. 1145
 Keough, D.D. 1905, 1927
 Keowen, R.S. 1923
 Keppler, G. 377
 Kern, F.J. 268
 Kernchen, E. 1025
 Kerschen, E.J. 2291, 2521
 Kerstens, J.G.M. 97
 Keskar, D.A. 484, 994, 1536
 Kesler, K. 43, 44
 Kessler, L.W. 2353
 Kettner, H. 2395
 Key, K.F. 64
 Khadilkar, A.V. 1566, 1567
 Khandoker, J.U. 2747
 Khatua, T.P. 253, 2599

Khera, R.P.	28	Knauss, J.F.	1150	Kozicki, I.	2546
Khurasia, H.B.	1069	Kniazev, A.	2329	Kraan, A.N.	767, 1532
Kidd, C.	1930	Knight, N.F., Jr.	190	Kraft, R.E.	337
Kienappel, K.	1694, 2549, 2551	Knobeloch, G.W.	458	Krag, B.	1166
Kienholz, D.A.	765, 766, 1909	Knoche, K.-H.	2554	Kragh, J.	754
Kiessling, F.	1795	Knudson, W.C.	1207	Krajcinovic, D.	1737
Kihlman, T.	2038	Ko, S.-H.	559	Krančikas, R.	2685
Kikuchi, K.	954	Kobayashi, A.S.	1628, 1926	Krasilnikov, D.P.	627
Kile, J.E.	2239	Kobayashi, H.	1860, 2687	Krause, R.L.	852
Kilicay, O.	1353	Kobblewhite, A.C.	1129	Krausz, A.	1005
Kilmer, R.D.	68	Kobler, V.P.	587	Krawinkler, H.	901, 1918
Kilner, J.R.	2110, 2111	Kobrin, M.	1423	Krenk, S.	1716
Kim, C.H.	48, 466, 1184	Koch, H.W.	752, 850	Kreuzer, E.J.	1475
Kim, S.S.	554	Koch, L.	886	Krimgold, F.	2198
Kim, Y.	962	Koch, W.	338	Krinitzsky, E.L.	735
Kimball, D.	2084	Kock, W.E.	1430	Krishnappa, G.	1255
Kimberling, M.C.	2475	Koenig, R.W.	430	Kritzer, R.	221
Kimura, K.	1139	Koga, T.	2085	Krizek, R.J.	239
King, A.I.	1783	Kogure, K.	1037	Kroll, R.I.	1210, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1220, 1221, 1720, 2032
King, C.S., Jr.	1153	Kohler, H.	2134, 2135, 2136	Kronmüller, H.	1678
King, K.W.	860	Kohler, P.	1003	Kroutil, J.C.	577
King, R.E.	1467	Koisin, A.	2727	Ku, R.T.	1181
King, W.F., III	276, 749	Koisumi, T.	2502	Kubo, A.	1345
Kingsbury, H.B.	586	Koiwa, M.	1416	Kubo, K.	864
Kinoshita, K.	1579	Költzsch, P.	677	Kubo, S.	1759, 1997
Kinra, R.K.	1782	Komatsu, K.	2085	Kučinskas, B.	2704
Kirchberg, S.	1314	Komrower, J.S.	1851	Kuczynski, W.A.	2035, 2040
Kircher, C.A.	723	Konig, K.	1798	Kudarauskas, S.	2545
Kiremidjian, A.S.	1648	Konishi, T.	1084	Kuechenmeister, T.J.	443
Kirk, R.G.	806	Kon-No, A.	1904	Kuhl, W.	570, 1864
Kirkby, W.T.	1899	Koplik, B.	2606	Kulak, R.F.	2205, 2420, 2422, 2423, 2578
Kirkner, D.J.	974	Korabljev, S.S.	1434	Kulesz, J.J.	435
Kisner, L.S.	2447	Koretysski, J.	1243	Kulkarni, U.A.	737
Kishor, B.	1347	Korovin, I.K.	1469	Kulvec, A.P.	308
Kita, U.	2509	Kos, M.	1774	Kulve's, A.P.	1377
Kitir-itayangkul, P.	2001, 2600, 2744	Koshkin, V.E.	1264	Kurnano, H.	1650
Kiyoshi, S.	1176	Koss, L.L.	133, 373	Kumar, B.R.K.	1409
Kleftouris, D.	1959	Kossa, S.S.	1035, 2478	Kumaraswamy, H.V.	1316
Klein, C.	2629	Kost, I.H.	74	Kunad, G.	197, 1286
Klein, V.	2617	Kost, G.	878	Kunar, R.R.	2529
Klepzig, W.	1033, 1034	Kostem, C.N.	224, 711	Kundert, W.R.	1667
Klimowicz, T.	1364	Kot, C.A.	1629	Kuo, P.S.	514
Kline, W.A.	128	Kotera, T.	2114	Kuperman, W.A.	2100
Klohn, E.J.	259	Kotter, W.	1156	Kuribayashi, K.	699
Kloss, R.A.	1615	Kounadis, A.N.	1848, 2072	Kurilo, R.	2399, 2402
Kluge, R.	1286	Kountouris, G.E.	2413	Kurlavicius, A.	2350
Klunder, J.D.	2626	Koutsoyannis, S.P.	1875	Kurss, H.	591
Knabel, W.	2257	Kouvartakos, B.	1959	Kurstadt, H.A.	2166
Knaff, P.R.	440	Koval, E.R.	2613	Kurtinaitis, A.	2398
Knäfl, O.	1471	Kowalski, S.J.	785		
		Kozhevnikov, Y.V.	1698		

Kurzweil, L.G. . . . 718, 753, 1736
 Kustu, O. 707
 Kuttler, J.R. 2669
 Kuttruff, H. 620
 Kuwata, A.S. 1160
 Kuzelka, V. 2206
 Kvaternik, R.G. 819, 2250
 Kwak, Y.K. 2435
 Kwon, Y.D. 1911

L

Laananen, D.H. 468, 2455
 LaBarge, W.L. 1722, 1723
 Labes, M. 2653
 Labokas, M. 2403, 2410
 Lachenmaier, S. 2258
 Lafon, P. 2232
 Lages, F.P., III 788
 Lai, S.-S.P. 2004
 Lai, S.T. 1666
 Laithier, B.M. 1849
 Lake, W.H.R. 1324
 Lakin, W.D. 665
 Lakshmanan, N. 233, 236
 Lalanne, M. 596
 Lalor, N. 1493, 1990, 1992
 Lam, C.P. 1294
 Lam, D.F. 2575, 2576
 Lam, I.P. 897
 LaMalfa, S. 1773
 Lambert, D.R. 2214
 Lambert, F. 2377
 Lambert, R.F. 1024, 1088
 Lambert, R.G. 609, 2151, 2333
 Lambertz, J. 1333
 Lambourne, N. 2549, 2551
 Lameris, J. 546
 Lanati, G.A. 1933
 Landgraf, R.W. 509
 Lane, J. 2606
 Lang, G.F. 1228
 Lang, K.-W. 71
 Lang, O.R. 2260
 Lange, Y.B. 1162
 Langer, W.J. 1690
 Langholz, G. 1963
 Langley, A.J. 94
 Langrana, N.A. 1946

Langston, D.B. 2158
 Lansing, D.L. 2103
 Lanson, L. 2442
 Lark, R.F. 1696
 Larsen, R.T. 1527
 Lasagna, P.L. 1806
 LaSalle, F.R. 1509
 Lasota, A. 1278
 Lassiter, J.O. 2570
 Lau, W.K. 1598
 Laub, A.J. 187
 Laudadio, F.J. 666
 Launay, A. 2736, 2737
 Laura, P.A.A. 100, 324, 555,
 1773, 1856, 2078, 2281, 2664
 Lavrov, B. 2406
 Lawrence, A. 2200
 Lawrence, P.J. 2481
 Lazarian, L.E. 1011
 Leadbetter, N.A. 41
 Leader, M.E. 678, 1251, 2056,
 2383
 Leatherwood, J.D. 56, 1810
 Lebedev, N. 2639
 Lebedev, P. 2307
 Lecht, M. 305
 Lee, B.H.K. 1052
 Lee, C.H. 653, 654
 Lee, D. 141
 Lee, D.M. 777, 2463
 Lee, G.F. 162
 Lee, H. 240
 Lee, I.J. 1182
 Lee, K.L. 242
 Lee, K.W. 258
 Lee, L.C. 698, 868
 Lee, L.H.N. 2292
 Lee, M. 151
 Lee, M.C. 780
 Lee, M.K.W. 359
 Lee, S.C. 722
 Lee, S.W. 638
 Lee, T.W. 1447, 1946
 Lee, V.W. 30, 975
 Leelanitkul, S. 2007
 Leffelman, J.E. 464
 Leftheris, B.P. 1836
 Legendre, P.J. 1906
 Le Houedec, D. 1772
 Leiber, H. 983
 Leipholz, H.H.E. 720, 1612, 1656

Leissa, A.W. 100
 Lemmon, J.J. 140
 Lenardon, D.M. 1707
 Lenox, T.A. 2661
 Leondi, M.F. 572
 Leonhardt, R. 683
 Leonov, A.I. 1270
 Lequarre, J. 267
 Lester, H.C. 2037
 Lestingi, J. 2273
 Lesukov, V. 2727
 Leu, M.C. 2476
 Leung, Y. 189
 Lev, A. 1707
 Levanidov, V.V. 1357
 Levek, R.J. 5
 Levine, H. 2701
 Levit, M. 2346, 2347
 Levitsky, D.N. 1453
 Levy, T. 155
 Lewis, C.H. 1014
 Lewis, D.K. 1103
 Lewis, D.W. 1251
 Li, D.F. 949
 Lieb, B. 2273
 Liebig, S. 1405
 Liebowitz, H. 1245
 Lienhart, W. 73
 Lifshitz, J.M. 895
 Light, B.D. 1688
 Lightner, J.G., III 1206
 Likkunaprasit, P. 2131
 Limbert, D.A. 279
 Lin, C.-J. 2280
 Lin, C.-W. 2091
 Lin, Y.K. 695, 2602
 Lindberg, H.E. 899, 1131
 Lindenberg, K. 2740
 Lindsey, T.H. 323
 Lindsog, R. 22
 Link, J.F. 337
 Lipman, R.R. 2579
 Lipovskij, M. 2400
 Little, L. 1219
 Little, L.M. 2573
 Litton, R.W. 573
 Litz, J.O. 166, 375
 Liu, C.Y. 114
 Liubashevskij, G. 2283
 Llorente, C. 837
 Llorens, R.E. 1057

Lo, C.C. 2654
 Lo, H.C.T. 1371
 Lo, R.C.Y. 258, 259
 Loder, R.K. 2491
 Lodde, P.F. 370
 Loewenthal, S.H. 2192
 Loghavi, M. 2594
 Loginov, V. 2715
 Lohmann, D. 2189
 Loiacono, N.J. 2428
 Loiseau, H. 215
 Long, G. 998
 Loo, M. 1500
 Lopez, O.A. 25
 Lord, A.J.R. 2358
 Lord, H.W. 688
 Lordi, J.A. 1754
 Lorenz, J.J. 1082
 Lorenzo, C.F. 398
 Lotter, K.W. 292
 Louden, M. 274
 Loutsoyannis, S.P. 2682
 Love, W.J. 1628
 Lowne, R.W. 624
 Lu, S.C.H. 982
 Lu, Y.P. 2716
 Lu, Z. 226
 Lubliner, J. 2414, 2597
 Lubomski, J.F. 2388
 Lucas, D.S. 556
 Lucas, J.G. 2686
 Luco, J.E. 26
 Ludwig, G.R. 1754
 Ludwig, W. 2359
 Luft, R.W. 2198
 Luh, G. 362
 Luhrs, R.A. 280, 990
 Luisoni, L.E. 555, 2078
 Lund, J.W. 415, 1242
 Lund, R.A. 633
 Lundemo, C. 2754
 Lunden, R. 316
 Lustick, L. 1016
 Lutes, L.D. 1965
 Luttrell, L.F. 945
 Lyons, J.M. 768
 Lysdale, C.A. 1671
 Lysmer, J. 246, 913, 1137

Mc

McCall, T.B. 2427
 McCauley, E.W. 982
 McClintock, P.V.E. 2126
 McCloud, J.L., III 1022
 McClung, R.C. 2542
 McCormick, B.W. 2474
 McCue, G.M. 2684
 McCulley, G. 1805
 McCurdy, D.A. 1803
 McDaniel, T.J. 2622
 McDiarmid, D.L. 1900
 McDonald, A. 1583
 McDonald, A.M. 2042
 McDonald, C.K. 2310
 McDougall, M.K. 505
 McElroy, J.W. 1700
 McEwan, K.I. 2102
 McGary, M.C. 2589
 McGehee, J.R. 1721
 McGrew, J.M., Jr. 2480
 McIntyre, M.E. 533
 McKay, J.T. 1480
 McKemie, M.J. 1682
 McKevitt, W.E. 925
 McKewan, J. 1581
 Mckillip, R.M., Jr. 2619
 McKinney, C.M. 1682
 McKinnon, M.G. 1307
 McLaughlin, D.K. 130, 1000
 McMaken, H. 1103
 McNiven, H.D. 23, 24, 117, 402, 840, 1054, 1099
 McQuillen, E.J. 1057
 McVerry, G.H. 922, 1766, 1767
 McWhannell, D.C. 1354

M

Ma, D. 2577
 Ma, T.C. 2711
 Maag, W. 1003
 Maartman, C.H. 258, 259
 Maattanen, M.P. 1683

Mabey, D.G. 1163
 Mabry, J.E. 774, 992
 MacAyeal, D.R. 1125
 MacDonald, W.R. 163
 Macha, E. 2546
 Mack, R.J. 1545
 Mackall, K.G. 1806
 Mackertich Sengerdy, S. 347
 Mackinnon, M.J. 2686
 MacMiller, C.J. 1895, 2231
 MacPherson, E.S. 1571
 Madden, J. 2040
 Madden, R. 682, 743
 Madigosky, W. 1108
 Madigosky, W.M. 162
 Maestrello, L. 1091, 1104
 Maezawa, S. 1650
 Magdaleno, R.E. 1009
 Magette, T.E. 1174
 Maglieri, D.J. 129
 Magliozzi, B. 1543, 1808, 2449, 2699
 Maher, F.J. 1502
 Mahesh, J.K. 1565
 Mahin, S.A. 543
 Mahmoud, M.S. 1470
 Mahrenholtz, O. 1597
 Maidanik, G. 2523, 2525
 Maison, B.F. 2274
 Majer, V. 534
 Majjigi, R.K. 2094
 Majumdar, B.C. 1575
 Makdisi, F.I. 256
 Maki, E.R. 1481
 Mal, A.K. 2338
 Malen, D.E. 626
 Mallik, A.K. 299
 Mallick, S.P. 1919
 Malosh, J.B. 790
 Malthan, J.A. 2608
 Mandl, G. 883
 Manesis, E.K. 830
 Mangiavacchi, A. 738, 1779
 Mann, R.L. 464
 Manning, R.E. 790
 Manolescu, N.I. 1268
 Mansfield, E.H. 72
 Mantey, H.H.L. 506

Manwell, A.R.	1644	Matolcsy, M.	1424	Mente, L.J.	1205
Maquennhan, B.	215	Matsuda, T.	1311	Mergeay, M.	651
Marchaj, T.J.	832	Matsui, T.	2507	Mertens, H.	1015
Marchertas, A.H.	2426, 2578	Matsumoto, H.	2502	Mertz, H.J.	1783
Marciniak, R.D.	384	Matsuura, K.	2384	Mescall, J.F.	2175
Marcus, M.S.	2293	Matsuura, T.	1573	Messenger, J.F.	1831
Marcuson, W.F.	257, 735	Matsuzaki, Y.	1732, 1964	Meteor, C.L.	2104
Marghitu, D.	1841	Matsuzawa, K.	1881	Metzger, F.B.	2522
Margolin, L.L.	1509	Mattar, S.G.	1892	Meurzec, J.	1796
Margolis, D.L.	645	Matthai, H.	1643	Meyer, L.D.	2153
Mariamy, Y.A.	2068	Matthes, B.	683	Meyer, K.A.	2750
Mark, W.D.	1039, 2642	Matthys, J.	564	Meyer, R.C.	2354
Markowski, J.	1829	Matsuhisa, H.	989	Meyer, T.G.	1070
Marloff, R.H.	1355	Maurin, M.	770	Meyer, W.I.	294
Marmarelis, V.Z.	1291	Maus, J.R.	293	Meyer zur Capellen, F.	527
Marmol, R.A.	955	Maxwell, J.H.	1437	Meyer zur Capellen, W.	527
Marquardt, R.	889	Maxwell, R.D.J.	1899	Mezzetti, E.M.	1422
Marraccini, L.C.	944	May, D.N.	2688, 2693	Miazga, J.	2432
Marsh, A.H.	2614	May, T.W.	866	Michalke, A.	1001
Marsh, H.	306	Mayes, R.C.	230	Michel, U.	1001
Marsh, J.E.	317	Mayes, R.L.	23, 117, 229, 841,	Michimura, S.	670
Marshall, P.W.	1782		1099	Midha, A.	1363
Marshall, R.L.	115	Mayne, R.W.	411	Mielnicka, A.	851
Martin, A.H.M.	616	Mazhul, I.I.	1546	Mikkola, M.J.	2082
Martin, A.R.	1369	Mazumdar, J.	827, 1058	Miklaszewicz, Z.	1253
Martin, D.J.	231, 970, 2202	Mazzawy, R.S.	1262	Milasincic, B.	1259
Martin, G.R.	359, 897	Meacham, H.C., Jr.	271	Miles, R.E.	1910, 2141
Martin, I.	2496	Mead, D.J.	2278	Miller, D.E.	657
Martinelli, F.	20	Mech, S.J.	1564	Miller, K.J.	2336
Martinelli, G.	421	Medland, I.C.	777	Miller, R.D.	1211, 1212, 1213,
Martinez, D.R.	2169	Medwin, H.	349		1215, 1217, 1724, 2032
Martinez, R.	2228	Medziasiene, M.	2320	Miller, R.K.	1105
Martynyuk, A.A.	1399	Mehta, K.C.	433	Mills, G.R.	50
Martz, J.W.	458	Mei, C.	764	Mills, R.S.	1167, 1918
Marui, E.	7	Mei, C.C.	341	Minakuchi, Y.	1650
Maruyama, K.	95, 318	Meier, G.E.A.	1874	Minchev, N.	1449, 1450
Maslenikov, S.	2327	Meier, T.C.	688	Mindle, W.	1887
Mason, A.B., Jr.	2729	Meieran, H.B.	2418	Mindlin, R.D.	170
Mason, R.	1988	Meier-Doernberg, K.E.	1159	Miner, J.R.	1032
Mason, W.P.	2583	Meinhold, T.F.	164	Minkov, M.	725
Masri, S.F.	650, 1291, 1594, 2063,	Meirovitch, L.	1186, 2709	Minor, J.E.	433
	2116, 2608	Meister, F.J.	2756	Mischke, C.R.	1658
Massalas, C.	822, 830	Mellin, R.C.	1479	Mishra, N.	2081
Massier, P.F.	1638	Mellman, G.R.	2112	Miskevics, A.J.	1929, 2647
Masubuchi, M.	2165	Meltzer, G.	1231, 1314	Misra, A.K.	2018
Masuko, M.	2122	Melvin, J.W.	449, 1524	Mitaji, T.	2380
Matausek, M.R.	1966	Mendel, J.M.	1717	Mitchell, C.E.	652
Mathew, J.R.	2352	Menendez, R.C.	638	Mitchell, J.S.	396
Mathews, D.E.	68	Menge, C.W.	2036	Mitchell, L.D.	1400, 1401, 2166
Mathiasen, H.	2339	Mengi, Y.	402	Mitchell, S.K.	140
Matlock, H.	248	Mennenga, H.	1172, 1173	Mitome, S.	1777

Miton, H.	2306	Morrison, D.	1523	Nadolski, W.	1248
Mitschke, M.	10	Morrison, G.L.	130	Nagamatsu, A.	670
Mitsunaka, Y.	1030	Mortgat, C.P.	924	Nagamura, K.	76, 77, 311
Mitsuya, Y.	1037	Mortimer, D.B.	689	Nagasaka, I.	877
Mittal, A.K.	1146	Morton, J.B.	1482	Nagaya, K.	86, 91, 101, 321, 1059, 1063, 2279, 2488, 2667
Miwa, S.	1937, 2558	Moseley, P.K.	435	Nagayama, I.	1494, 1495
Miyake, Y.	800	Moskovenko, I.B.	1162	Nagpal, A.K.	119
Miyamoto, Y.	2641	Moss, N.J.	92	Nagy, A.	1038
Miyao, Y.	1577	Mote, C.D., Jr.	2476	Nakada, T.	1406
Miyashita, M.	3, 1897	Motsinger, R.E.	337	Nakagawa, N.	959
Miyaura, S.	1398	Mottershead, J.E.	2471	Nakagawa, T.	963, 2479
Miyazawa, Y.	1084	Moulton, A.E.	502	Nakamura, A.	2675
Mizukane, M.	2591, 2592	Mowbray, D.F.	371	Nakamura, T.	2675
Mizusawa, T.	103	Moyer, M.W.	2542	Nakahara, I.	2502
Mobbs, F.R.	414	Mu, D.	2411	Nakai, M.	1111
Modi, V.J.	2018	Mueller, A.W.	53	Nakai, T.	1937
Moerup, E.	156	Mufti, A.A.	2562	Nakajima, K.	2344, 2345
Mohammadi, J.	2672	Mukhopadhyay, A.	105	Nakajima, T.	1273
Mohan, D.	586	Mukhopadhyay, M.	1067	Nakamura, A.	1816
Mohanan, V.	2705	Mukhopadhyay, V.	2712	Nakamura, T.	1816
Möhlenkamp, H.	2387	Mukunoki, I.	1664	Nakamura, Y.	1143
Möhring, W.	857, 2096	Mulcahy, T.M.	940, 1227, 1929, 2271, 2647	Nakanishi, T.	2641
Mohsen, E.A.	18	Muleski, G.E.	835	Nakano, M.	1045
Mohsin, S.H.	1285	Mulholland, K.A.	1155, 902	Nakata, S.	319
Molari, P.G.	664	Muller, J.	1442	Nakayama, T.	2710
Molnar, T.G.	451	Müller, P.C.	2431	Nakazawa, T.	1290
Moncelle, M.E.	1484	Muller, R.-D.	2312, 2313, 2543, 2544	Nakra, B.C.	1592
Mondol, N.K.	995	Mundry, E.	2157	Nandakumaran, P.	734
Montegani, F.J.	1757, 2218	Mungan, I.	1515	Nappi, A.	2263
Montgomery, C.D.	896	Mungur, P.	339, 1544, 1639	Narayanan, S.	2666, 2670
Montgomery, C.J.	227	Murakami, Y.	302	Naruoka, M.	103
Month, L.A.	1954	Murata, H.	2641	Nash, P.T.	580
Moon, F.	554	Murata, S.	800	Natale, L.	908
Moon, F.C.	160	Murga, M.	2598	Nataraja, M.S.	241
Moore, M.T.	1256, 2187	Murphy, B.T.	1241	Nath, P.K.	2264, 2265
Moore, O.H., Jr.	2144	Murphy, M.J.	452	Nath, T.	2080
Mooring, B.W.	38, 2430	Murray, R.C.	1872	Nathan, N.D.	925
Moran, T.J.	313, 2070	Murray, T.M.	1100	Natke, H.G.	642
Morduchow, M.	353	Murrow, H.N.	51	Natsume, S.	818
Moreland, J.B.	881	Murthy, H.S.	1158	Nayfeh, A.H.	115, 153, 2093
Morgan, J.A.	273	Muszynska, A.	513, 1327	Nazarczuk, K.	1461, 1462
Morgan, J.R.	2002, 2197	Muto, K.	701	Neal, P.R.	658
Mori, A.	1036, 2253, 2636	Myers, P.F.	1570	Neathamer, R.D.	128
Mori, H.	1036, 2253, 2636			Nebesnov, V.I.	1301
Mori, K.	315			Nečas, J.	2129
Morita, N.	1360			Negm, H.M.	404
Morita, S.	374			Nelson, F.C.	942
Moroto, S.	1759			Nelson, H.D.	168, 957, 1985
Morrell, M.I.	2126			Nelson, H.M.	75
Morris, C.E.K., Jr.	125			Nelson, P.M.	231, 2302, 2524
Morrison, A.J.	443				

N

- Nelson, T.A. 980, 1872
 Nelson, W.E. 1439
 Nemat-Nasser, S. 71
 Nerge, G. 950
 Neroutsopoulos, A.A. 1582
 Nerubenko, G.P. 1287
 Nestun, J.K. 611
 Nettleton, R.H. 2650
 Neubert, V.H. 85
 New, B.M. 2201
 Newcomb, R.W. 1713
 Newman, J.R. 2102
 Newman, J.S. 1740
 Newmark, N.M. 708, 918, 2107,
 2197
 Newson, J.R. 496
 Newton, S.G. 795
 Ng, K.W. 814
 Ng, T.S. 1958
 Nguyen, D.T. 1649
 Nguyen, N.Q. 1151
 Ni, C.C. 2662
 Niblett, T. 1791
 Nicholas, J.C. 521, 1830, 2056,
 806
 Nicholson, D.W. 594, 2581
 Nicol, S.W. 1272
 Nied, H.A. 2139
 Niedbal, N. 1800
 Niebanck, C.F. 1331
 Niemann, H. 1621
 Niemann, H.-J. 1870
 Nigro, L. 2560
 Niikura, T. 2121
 Nikolajsen, J.L. 784
 Nimura, T. 884
 Nintzel, A.J. 2142
 Nishi, N. 1342
 Nishimura, H. 511
 Nishimura, M. 406, 1579
 Nishioka, K. 1030
 Nishiwaki, N. 1392, 2122
 Niwa, A. 820
 Nobile, M.A. 1823
 Noble, B. 2702
 Noll, T.E. 50
 Nonami, K. 3
 Norman, C.D. 1771
 Norrie, J. 2298
 Norris, A. 629
 Norris, T.R. 1522
 Northrop, J. 1127
 Northwood, T.D. 659
 Norton, J.M. 124
 Norton, M.P. 2674
 Nothdurft, J. 197
 Novak, M. 29, 247, 1873
 Nozick, H.J. 939
 Numazawa, A. 1759
 Nusayr, A.-M. 2097
 Nutile, D.A. 1126
 Nyquist, G.W. 1300, 1783
 Nystrom, P.A. 125
- O**
- Oakes, B. 1962
 Ochi, M. 1881
 Ochiai, Y. 1991
 Ockendon, J.R. 590
 Oda, S. 2059, 2060
 O'Day, J. 1524
 Oesterlie, R.G. 2295
 Oh, K.P. 2538
 Ohanehi, D.C. 1400, 1401
 O'Hara, G.J. 161
 Ohlson, J.F. 2482
 Ohno, S. 966
 Ohno, T. 1342
 Ohrstrom, E. 63
 Ohsaki, Y. 152
 Ohta, M. 406, 1200, 2609
 Okabe, S. 1499
 Okada, Y. 1406
 Okamura, H. 669, 1265, 1266
 Okamura, R. 2391
 Okazaki, K. 2500
 O'Keefe, E. 457, 599, 879
 O'Keefe, J.M. 1989
 Okumura, I. 2122
 Oldham, D.J. 18
 Oledzki, A. 1315, 1325, 1365,
 1461
 Oliver, L.R. 431
 Olsen, J.J. 2031
 Omata, S. 374
 O'Neill, B. 662
 Onishi, H. 1890
 Ono, K. 1037, 1588
 Ono, T. 2344, 2345
 Oosterloo, P.J. 2316
 Opperman, J.R. 760
 Orlandea, N. 1473
 O'Rourke, M.J. 250, 252
 Ortmeyer, T.H. 2297
 Orsi, A.P. 1356
 Oskard, M.S. 2437
 Osman, M.M. 2688
 Osman, M.O.M. 1275
 Osumi, T. 963
 Ostachowicz, W. 1464
 Ostgaard, M.A. 2241
 O'Toole, R.R. 2262
 Ottens, H.H. 2363
 Ottl, D. 529
 Ottoy, J.P. 2362
 Outa, E. 1045
 Outlaw, D.G. 1513
 Ovunc, B.A. 2656
 Owen, D.G. 1775
 Owen, G.N. 1506
 Ozanturk, F. 2441
 Ozimek, D.W. 416
- P**
- Pacejka, H.B. 301, 1825
 Padale, J.G. 737
 Padoan, R. 1993
 Page, S.G. 692
 Pahl, G. 1350
 Paidoussis, M.P. 89
 Paipetis, S.A. 1850
 Pal, P.K. 2742
 Palac, D.T. 2493
 Palacios, A. 27
 Pall, A.S. 2003
 Pallini, R.A. 798
 Panayotounakes, D.E. 1843
 Pandalai, K.A.V. 1066
 Pandey, B.D. 574
 Pandit, S.M. 2154
 Panesar, K.S. 1368
 Papadkis, J.S. 141
 Papadopoulos, A.P. 1847
 Parameswaran, M.A. 223
 Paramonov, A. 24
 Paraskevopoulos, P.N. 14
 Park, K.C. 145

AD-A093 406

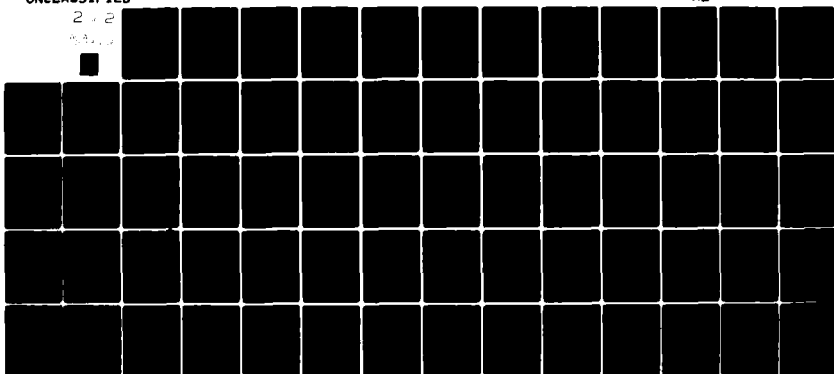
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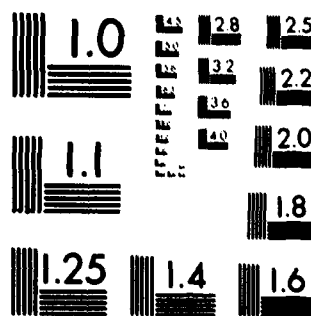
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NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS 1963-A

Nelson, T.A. 980, 1872
 Nelson, W.E. 1439
 Nemat-Nasser, S. 71
 Nerge, G. 950
 Neroutsopoulos, A.A. 1582
 Nerubenko, G.P. 1287
 Nestun, J.K. 611
 Nettleton, R.H. 2650
 Neubert, V.H. 85
 New, B.M. 2201
 Newcomb, R.W. 1713
 Newman, J.R. 2102
 Newman, J.S. 1740
 Newmark, N.M. 708, 918, 2107,
 2197
 Newson, J.R. 496
 Newton, S.G. 795
 Ng, K.W. 814
 Ng, T.S. 1958
 Nguyen, D.T. 1649
 Nguyen, N.Q. 1151
 Ni, C.C. 2662
 Niblett, T. 1791
 Nicholas, J.C. 521, 1830, 2056,
 806
 Nicholson, D.W. 594, 2581
 Nicol, S.W. 1272
 Nied, H.A. 2139
 Niedbal, N. 1800
 Niebanck, C.F. 1331
 Niemann, H. 1621
 Niemann, H.-J. 1870
 Nigro, L. 2560
 Niikura, T. 2121
 Nikolajsen, J.L. 784
 Nimura, T. 884
 Nintzel, A.J. 2142
 Nishi, N. 1342
 Nishimura, H. 511
 Nishimura, M. 406, 1579
 Nishioka, K. 1030
 Nishiwaki, N. 1392, 2122
 Niwa, A. 820
 Nobile, M.A. 1823
 Noble, B. 2702
 Noll, T.E. 50
 Nonami, K. 3
 Norman, C.D. 1771
 Norrie, J. 2298
 Norris, A. 629
 Norris, T.R. 1522

Northrop, J. 1127
 Northwood, T.D. 659
 Norton, J.M. 124
 Norton, M.P. 2674
 Nothdurft, J. 197
 Novak, M. 29, 247, 1873
 Nozick, H.J. 939
 Numazawa, A. 1759
 Nusayr, A.-M. 2097
 Nutile, D.A. 1126
 Nyquist, G.W. 1300, 1783
 Nystrom, P.A. 125

O

Oakes, B. 1962
 Ochi, M. 1881
 Ochiai, Y. 1991
 Ockendon, J.R. 590
 Oda, S. 2059, 2060
 O'Day, J. 1524
 Oesterlie, R.G. 2295
 Oh, K.P. 2538
 Ohanehi, D.C. 1400, 1401
 O'Hara, G.J. 161
 Ohlson, J.F. 2482
 Ohno, S. 966
 Ohno, T. 1342
 Ohrstrom, E. 63
 Ohsaki, Y. 152
 Ohta, M. 406, 1200, 2609
 Okabe, S. 1499
 Okada, Y. 1406
 Okamura, H. 669, 1265, 1266
 Okamura, R. 2391
 Okazaki, K. 2500
 O'Keefe, E. 457, 599, 879
 O'Keefe, J.M. 1989
 Okumura, I. 2122
 Oldham, D.J. 18
 Oledzki, A. 1315, 1325, 1365,
 1461
 Oliver, L.R. 431
 Olsen, J.J. 2031
 Omata, S. 374
 O'Neill, B. 662
 Onishi, H. 1890
 Ono, K. 1037, 1588
 Ono, T. 2344, 2345

Oosterloo, P.J. 2316
 Opperman, J.R. 760
 Orlandea, N. 1473
 O'Rourke, M.J. 250, 252
 Ortmeyer, T.H. 2297
 Orsi, A.P. 1356
 Oskard, M.S. 2437
 Osman, M.M. 2688
 Osman, M.O.M. 1275
 Osumi, T. 963
 Ostachowicz, W. 1464
 Ostgaard, M.A. 2241
 O'Toole, R.R. 2262
 Ottens, H.H. 2363
 Ottl, D. 529
 Ottoy, J.P. 2362
 Outa, E. 1045
 Outlaw, D.G. 1513
 Ovunc, B.A. 2656
 Owen, D.G. 1775
 Owen, G.N. 1506
 Ozanturk, F. 2441
 Ozimek, D.W. 416

P

Pacejka, H.B. 301, 1825
 Padale, J.G. 737
 Padoan, R. 1993
 Page, S.G. 692
 Pahl, G. 1350
 Paidoussis, M.P. 89
 Paipetis, S.A. 1850
 Pal, P.K. 2742
 Palac, D.T. 2493
 Palacios, A. 27
 Pall, A.S. 2003
 Pallini, R.A. 798
 Panayotounakes, D.E. 1843
 Pandalai, K.A.V. 1066
 Pandey, B.D. 574
 Pandit, S.M. 2154
 Panesar, K.S. 1368
 Papadakis, J.S. 141
 Papadopoulos, A.P. 1847
 Parameswaran, M.A. 223
 Paramonov, A. 2408
 Paraskevopoulos, P.N. 1467
 Park, K.C. 198, 2361

Park, R.	2496, 2518	Perry, B., III.	2032	Poestkoke, R.	767, 1532
Parker, D.F.	1412	Persinko, D.	1598	Pokallus, R.	2150
Parker, J.G.	2673	Persoon, A.J.	767, 1532	Poland, C.D.	714
Parkinson, A.G.	2728	Perulli, M.	1817, 1878, 1978	Pollack, M.L.	1884
Parks, P.C.	1516	Peters, D.A.	1309, 2184	Pollak, E.	967
Parkus, H.	2528	Petersen, B.B.	156	Pollard, E.I.	1633
Parnes, R.	1625	Peterson, B.A.	847, 1113, 1635,	Pombo, J.L.	1773
Parrott, T.L.	2037		2692	Pomerene, D.J.	481
Parschin, W.S.	1466	Peterson, E.L.	458	Pope, L.D.	202, 489, 1882
Parsons, N.E.	1485	Petrauskas, K.-R.	2320	Popolo, J.J.	2150
Parszewski, Z.	1253, 1274	Petre, A.	1764	Popov, E.P.	543, 709, 1101, 1600,
Parthasarathy, S.P.	1638	Petroski, H.J.	1845, 2517		2274, 2309
Partridge, L.J., Jr.	448	Pettitt, R.A.	2394	Popp, K.	2431
Parsons, K.C.	1014	Petty, S.P.F.	624	Potter, R.M.	995
Paškevičius, V.	2545	Petyt, M.	1992	Potts, G.R.	1690
Pasricha, M.S.	428	Peyrot, A.H.	81	Poturaev, V.N.	1396
Patel, M.H.	2030	Pfundner, P.	539	Poulos, A.C.	1310
Paterson, R.W.	1552	Philbrick, R.A.	1506	Poulos, S.J.	409
Patko, G.	1140	Phillippe, P.	2232	Powder, D.P.	102
Patnaik, N.	1362	Phillips, E.J.	2230	Powell, R.G.	2445, 2446
Patrickson, C.P.	721	Phillips, L.	1567	Powell, W.W., Sr.	1555
Pauls, L.S.	2460, 2461	Piazzoli, G.	1719, 1796	Prabhakaran, R.	2663
Pawandenat, D.	683	Pica, A.	1375	Prabhu, B.S.	1250
Pawlowska, V.	1219	Picasso, B.	98	Prabhu, P.	1017
Paxson, E.B.	765, 766	Pickett, S.F.	392, 1948	Prager, S.R.	242
Payne, K.R.	59, 488	Piegert, H.G.	1141	Prakash, S.	734
Paz, M.	1379	Pielorz, A.	1248	Pralus, Y.	2377
Pazargadi, S.	1083	Pierce, N.J.	5	Prasad, B.	262
Pearce, C.E.M.	495, 1569	Piercy, J.E.	1122	Prendergast, J.D.	172, 1504
Pearson, J.	500	Pierucci, M.	565	Prentis, J.M.	1352
Pecelli, G.	2118	Piersol, A.G.	1002	Pretz, P.H.	1571
Peckham, V.D.	1906	Piety, K.R.	1174	Prevorsek, D.C.	1911
Pecknold, D.A.	867, 1942	Pigott, R.	2053	Prevost, J.H.	237
Pedersen, P.	1956	Pikul, R.R.	250, 1626	Price, H.L.	381
Peeken, H.	2061	Pilkey, W.	340	Price, P.	21
Peel, C.J.	475	Pillasch, D.W.	322, 2074	Price, P.D.	845
Pegg, R.J.	1979	Pinkus, O.	809	Price, W.G.	427
Peigney, J.	2179	Pirvics, J.	1267	Priede, T.	1492, 1493
Peleg, K.	633, 646	Pisarski, J.J.	675	Prince, D.C., Jr.	948
Penny, J.E.T.	2731	Pizzigoni, B.	1247, 1445	Priolo, P.	98
Pense, A.W.	1763	Plahtienko, N.P.	1399	Priscu, R.	31
Penzien, J.	319, 780, 2531	Platzer, M.F.	1060	Pritz, T.	601
Perdikaris, P.C.	823	Plaut, R.H.	2584	Privitzer, E.	1013
Perkins, P.R.	2110, 2111	Plotkin, A.	1529	Probst, M.R.	1896
Perl, N.	355	Plumb, L.	1432	Provencal, J.	454
Perlman, A.B.	1790	Plumlee, H.E.	113, 339, 1639	Pullen, H.L.	1990
Perreira, N.D.	1390	Plundrich, J.	677	Pulley, C.H.	442
Perella, W.M., Jr.	471	Pocius, Z.	2320, 2350	Pusey, H.C.	1225
Perrin, R.	2705	Poelaert, D.	1006	Pust, L.	1410

Pustiac, D. 1259
 Putnam, T.W. 1806
 Putnam, W.F. 285, 988
 Puzko, J. 2722

Q

Queijo, M.J. 484, 1536
 Quincy, R. 1519
 Quirt, J.D. 567, 659
 quoc Viet, H. 1358
 Qureshi, Z.H. 1958

R

Rabbott, J.P., Jr. 1331
 Rabie, G. 1440
 Radkowski, P.P. 760
 Radkowski, P.P.F., III 760
 Radon, J.C. 1902
 Ragulskiene, V. 2704
 Ragulskis, K. 2180, 2319, 2325,
 2326, 2330, 2399, 2402, 2403,
 2685, 2704, 2717
 Ragulskis, K.M. 308, 1734
 Rahman, S. 857
 Rahmathullah, R. 299
 Raithby, K.D. 2332
 Raj, D. 1478
 Rajabi, F. 2495
 Rajamani, A. 2663
 Rajatabhothi, R. 2565
 Rajpaul, V.K. 1548
 Raju, K.K. 1071, 1376, 2665
 Ram, R. 574
 Ramachandra Reddy, C.V. . . . 2670
 Ramachandran, S. 2027
 Ramakrishnan, R. 2615
 Ramamurti, V. 1380
 Raman, P.V. 542
 Ramanujam, N. 254
 Ramirez, H. 318
 Ramirez-Tapia, A. 1282
 Ramu, S.A. 1614
 Raney, J.P. 1757
 Rangacharyulu, M.A.V. 1229
 Rankers, H. 1472

Rao, A.C. 79
 Rao, B.V.A. 1250, 1407, 2666,
 2670
 Rao, C.R.A. 640
 Rao, G.P. 2365
 Rao, G.V. 2073, 2665
 Rao, J.S. 1328, 1575, 1733
 Rao, K.S. 2073
 Rao, N.S.V.K. 728
 Rao, S.S. 1204, 2671
 Rashed, A.F. 6
 Rasmussen, K.B. 62
 Ratino, D.A. 1969
 Rau, C.A., Jr. 372
 Rawtani, S. 1069
 Ray, A. 1288
 Ray, R.L. 2054
 Razani, R. 713
 Reason, J. 1171
 Recklies, S. 1760
 Redd, L.T. 1535
 Redding, D.J. 1675
 Reddy, B.S. 1068, 1075
 Reddy, C.V.R. 2666
 Reddy, D.J. 2386
 Reddy, D.V. 722
 Reddy, E.S. 2671
 Reddy, J.N. 551, 552, 825, 1056,
 1065, 1607, 2075
 Reddy, V.S. 1606
 Reding, J.P. 296, 1537
 Redman, D.T. 1586
 Reed, D. 300
 Reed, F.E. 2216
 Reed, W.A., III 2452, 2627
 Reed, W.E. 2585
 Reed, W.H., III 1655, 2229
 Reethof, G. 834
 Reich, M. 2510, 2606
 Reichert, G. 2242
 Reid, T.J. 143
 Reidelbach, W. 447
 Reifsnider, K.L. 1659
 Reilly, M.J. 1018
 Reinfurt, D.W. 441
 Reischman, M.M. 2662
 Reiss, E.L. 541
 Remington, P.J. 756, 1988
 Remseth, S.N. 320
 Renaud, J. 2181
 Rennison, D.C. 2614

Renton, J.D. 829, 2494
 Rentz, P.E. 1522
 Repaci, A. 1147
 Rettig, H. 2257
 Revell, J.D. 2613
 Rhodes, D. 1902
 Rhorer, R.L. 12
 Rice, E.J. 1757
 Richards, E.J. 127, 1051
 Richard, M. 1476
 Richardson, H.H. 279
 Richardson, M. 2725
 Richarz, W.G. 1116
 Richter, B. 802
 Richter, I. 2127
 Ricker, R.E. 585
 Rickley, E.J. 1740
 Riddell, R. 918, 2107, 2167
 Rieger, A. 2534, 2718
 Rieger, N.F. 630
 Riera, J.D. 2208
 Riffel, R.E. 323
 Rinkevicius, B. 2320
 Rissell, J.R. 700
 Ritter, R. 529
 Rivan, E.I. 2396
 Rivard, W.C. 632
 Rivin, E. 741, 1020, 1500, 1501,
 1526
 Robati, B. 414
 Robb, H.E., Jr. 87
 Robbins, D.H. 755, 928, 929,
 1395, 1524
 Roberts, J.W. 2707
 Roberts, P.V. 501
 Robertson, S.H. 2456
 Robinson, B. 869
 Robinson, C. 518
 Robinson, J.D. 1032
 Robson, J.D. 281, 1888
 Rodal, J.J.A. 582
 Rodean, H.C. 2532
 Rodeman, R. 2541
 Rodin, V. 2307
 Rodriguez-Ovejero, L. 2529
 Rodwell, D.M. 451
 Roesset, J.M. 727
 Rogers, A.M. 860
 Rogers, L. 410
 Rogers, L.C. 2323
 Rogers, P.H. 351

Schneider, J.C.	1907	Seo, K.	1926, 2261	Shooter, J.A.	563
Schneider, L.W.	449	Seriki, O.A.	1713	Showalter, J.G.	1225
Schnobrich, W.	1853	Server, W.L.	1418	Shunk, R.A.	2308
Schoeberle, D.F.	1711, 2421	Seshadri, V.	2740	Shrivastava, S.K.	1815
Schoenster, J.A.	479	Sessarego, J.P.	148	Shuttleworth, R.	1421
Scholl, R.E.	723	Sestieri, A.	1195, 1329	Shuzo, M.	1176
Scholz, H.	447	Seth, B.B.	176	Sichler, S.L.	1924
Schomer, P.D.	128	Seto, K.	1411, 1832	Sidarous, J.F.Y.	2005
Schönfeld, K.H.	2024	Sewall, J.L.	2285, 2504	Sidash, E.S.	1404
Schra, L.	604	Seybold, R.	1046	Siegfried, J.F.	1668
Schrapel, H.D.	648	Shack, W.J.	1935	Siegmann, W.L.	346
Schraut, R.	1374	Shadley, J.R.	2424	Sievers, G.K.	430
Schron, E.	1460	Shaffer, J.D.	1126	Sigbjörnsson, R.	1778
Schuetz, D.	2221, 2223	Shah, A.H.	1077	Sih, G.C.	1133, 1134, 2305
Schula, W.F.	2089	Shah, H.C.	1648	Silver, W.	1161, 2145, 2146
Schultz, N.	2191	Shah, J.	805	Simaitis, S.	2304
Schultz, T.J.	277, 1233, 1385	Shah, V.N.	2069	Simandiri, S.	1748, 2057
Schulz, G.	2469	Shahrokh, K.	120	Simiu, E.	1505, 1603
Schumacher, R.T.	532	Shaker, B.S.	2093	Simmons, B.J.	386, 2550
Schurmann, D.	1670	Shang, J.S.	2616	Simmons, J.E.L.	306, 307
Schutzenhofer, L.A.	490	Sharaf, M.M.	2366	Simmons, K.B.	392
Schwaebe, M.J.	1699	Sharma, J.N.	401	Simonian, S.S.	1967
Schwanz, R.C.	993	Sharma, J.P.	628	Sims, G.D.	2360
Schwarz, R.G.	2741	Sharp, R.S.	1826	Sinclair, G.B.	1951
Schweitzer, G.	1249	Shayo, L.K.	2659	Sinclair, J.H.	1696
Schwer, L.E.	1624	Shea, R.	2175	Singer, J.	1868, 2357
Scott, I.G.	138	Shemyakin, V.V.	627	Singh, A.K.	2599, 2748
Scott, M.G.	293	Shen, C.K.	368, 389	Singh, A.V.	2503
Scott, R.A.	2711	Shepherd, I.C.	2417	Singh, H.	390
Scott, R.F.	730, 731, 732	Shepherd, J.D.	1589	Singh, J.	476
Scott, R.W.	2349	Sherman, H.W.	452	Singh, K.	1204
Scott, S.J.	2063	Shesternina, Z.N.	1534	Singh, M.	1786
Scott, W.L.	930	Shiau, J.	118	Singh, M.P.	253, 1511
Screwvala, F.N.	28	Shiau, L.	1769	Singh, R.	2580, 2752
Scribner, C.F.	1844	Shieh, R.C.	1595	Singh, S.P.	272
Scriver, J.V.	504	Shields, R.A.	774, 992	Singley, G.T., III	1010
Scruggs, B.W., Jr.	1553	Shiga, M.	668, 906	Sinha, A.K.	265
Seed, H.B.	256, 913, 1137	Shimada, K.	2558	Sinha, B.K.	171
Segal, D.J.	2429	Shimatomi, Y.	2059, 2060	Sisto, F.	1028
Segawa, Y.	668, 906	Shindo, Y.	1759	Sitar, N.	1886
Sehitoglu, H.	1900	Shingai, K.	2425	Sites, K.R.	1925
Seiffert, U.W.	445, 455	Shiohata, K.	906, 1177	Sivak, J.A.	284, 285
Seireg, A.	910, 1348, 2163, 2164	Shioj, Y.	699	Sizemore, R.L.	434
Selander, W.N.	2506	Shiozaki, S.	2591, 2592	Skaff, A.	2684
Selberg, B.P.	2033	Shirakawa, K.	1867	Skipor, E.	2039
Selig, E.T.	263	Shiraki, K.	679, 956	Skjoldal, S.O.	2215
Selna, L.	2496	Shiu, K.N.	843	Skorpik, J.R.	1940
Sementchuk, A.	2408	Sigillito, V.G.	2669	Skudridakis, J.	2468, 2624
Sengerdy, S.M.	1604	Shoemaker, C.O., Jr.	68	Skudrzyk, E.	1891
SenGupta, G.	1731	Shoenberger, R.W.	494	Slack, N.	608
Sensburg, O.	1686	Shook, L.P.	238	Slavenas, A.	2180, 2319

Slavickas, E.	2325	Sprandel, J.K.	2567	Stokoe, K.H., II	370, 383
Slazak, M.	2658	Springer, H.	517	Stoll, R.D.	369
Sliwinski, R.T.	855	Sproul, T.	319	Stone, E.W.	2105
Smalley, A.J.	183, 955, 1157, 1408, 1653, 2728	Spruit, W.P.	2723	Stone, H.E.	1771
Smiley, R.G.	681	Spruogis, B.	2643	Stone, J.R.	1757, 2218
Smilowitz, R.	708	Srinivasamoorthy, V.R.	2341	Stone, S.F.	2338
Smith, C.	2607	Srinivasan, A.V.	1572	Stones, C.R.	1565
Smith, C.C.	1973, 2435	Srinivasulu, P.	233, 236	Storey, A.	605
Smith, D.A.Y.	2605	Stagliano, T.R.	582, 1205	Storment, J.O.	903
Smith, D.G.	2355	Stahara, S.S.	2451	Strada, J.A.	1060
Smith, D.W.	1473	Stahl, R.	886	Strahow, G.	2715
Smith, J.K.	828	Stahovic, S.J.	2105	Streetz, W.	309
Smith, J.W.	2322	Stainback, P.C.	1164	Strehlow, H.	2242
Smith, L.J.	1344	Stalford, H.L.	2026, 2027, 2028	Strenkowski, J.	340
Smith, R.F.	2336	Stanchev, E.S.	1449	Strickert, H.	1173
Smith, T.A.	1617	Stankovic, S.S.	1966	Striz, A.G.	399, 2031
Snell, C.M.	2532	Stanway, R.	520, 1827	Stroem, P.	535
Snowdon, J.C.	13, 781, 1023, 1823, 1857	Stanworth, C.G.	719	Stroman, M.M.	212
Snyder, R.G.	473	Stapleford, R.L.	1306	Stroub, R.H.	1331
Sobczyk, K.	1609	Stasiak, J.M.	1340	Strzelecki, S.	1334, 1335
Sobey, A.J.	72	Stavsky, Y.	104	Su, J.	2691
Sobieszczanski-Sobieski, J.	2453	Stassinakis, C.A.	1850	Subke, H.	2450
Soedel, W.	102, 967	Statkevicius, R.	2182	Subudhi, M.	647, 2606
Sofronie, R.	1764	Staufenbiel, R.	2225	Succi, G.P.	515, 1109
Sogliero, G.	1572	Stavsky, Y.	1863	Sudo, S.	1866
Sohre, J.S.	1170	Stcherbatcheff, G.	454	Suganami, T.	810
Sokolowski, W.I.	1466	Stea, W.	21	Sugano, T.	701
Solecki, R.	83	Stecco, S.S.	1317	Sugito, M.	914
Sollenberger, N.J.	1619	Steel, G.K.	2714	Šukelis, A.-Č.	2545
Sollmann, H.	1029	Steger, R.L.	2010	Sullivan, B.J.	343, 2065
Solomon, A.R.	508	Steinbrueck, E.A.	1088	Sullivan, B.M.	774, 992
Solomon, E.	1188	Steinheil, E.	2359	Sullivan, J.	2434
Solomon, S.G.	2690	Steininger, M.	1685	Sullivan, J.W.	14, 15, 761
Someya, T.	953	Stematiu, D.	31	Sullivan, R.T.	1627
Sone, T.	884	Stephanopoulos, G.	1957	Sullivan, T.L.	434
Song, J.	636	Stephen, R.M.	715	Sullivan, W.N.	2186
Soni, A.H.	1182	Sterett, J.B.	898	Sumaria, V.H.	1288
Soni, S.R.	84	Sternberg, A.	328	Summerson, W.A.	2191
Sonnenburg, P.N.	172, 497	Sternfeld, H., Jr.	54, 961	Summey, D.C.	2438
Sonoda, K.	1860	Stevens, W.	67	Sun, T.	1194
Sonsino, C.M.	2204	Stevens, D.S.	171	Sundaram, C.V.	293
Sood, V.K.	672	Stevens, K.T.	2640	Sundt, P.C.	2556
Sozen, M.A.	1097	Stevens, L.K.	560, 1280	Sung, K.M.	620
Spanner, K.	2466	Stevenson, J.D.	2286	Sunyach, M.	174
Spanner, J.C.	2348	Stewart, E.C.	1640	Suriano, B.J.	821
Spanos, P.-T.D.	1647, 1965, 2708	Stewart, J.S.	691	Suryakumar, G.V.	1207
Spencer, R.B.	1413, 1920	Stiffler, A.K.	801, 1654	Sutton, H.B.	786, 2043
Spera, D.A.	2252	Stimpert, D.L.	1802	Suzuki, H.	2154
Spidsøe, N.	1778	Stockton, F.D.	1869	Suzuki, K.	780, 816, 1047, 1048
		Stoebesandt, G.W.	2395	Suzuki, N.	1897
		Stojanowski, W.J.	1260	Suzuki, S.-I.	99

Suzuki, T. 1991
 Sved, G. 1058
 Svoboda, J. 1271
 Svoronos, S. 1957
 Swain, J.C. 271
 Swan, H.W. 2574
 Swanger, H.J. 354
 Sweet, L.M. 280, 284, 285, 990
 Swelim, H. 747
 Swider, J. 1458
 Swiderski, W. 1335
 Swietlik, M. 1364
 Swift, G. 1544
 Swinerd, G.G. 2668
 Symons, W.R. 907
 Szakallas, L.E. 2064
 Szecenyi, E. 215
 Szemplińska-Stupnicka, W. 2117
 Szeri, A.Z. 810
 Sztanyik, F. 1277, 1444
 Szydłowski, W. 1365, 1461
 Szymkowiak, E. 2145, 2146

T

Tabuev, D.B. 1448
 Tacey, C.F. 2166
 Tai, U. 124
 Tajima, K. 1045
 Takahashi, I. 544, 1593, 2275
 Takahashi, K. 1050
 Takahashi, S. 816, 1047, 1048
 Takano, M. 1367
 Takatsu, N. 1578
 Takayanagi, M. 954
 Takeuchi, R. 1816, 2675
 Takizawa, H. 1765
 Talug, A. 1659
 Tam, P.K.Y. 427
 Tamura, H. 2637
 Tan, W.T. 1530
 Tanaka, H. 2472
 Tanaka, K. 1890, 1904
 Tanaka, N. 1897
 Tanaka, T. 1148
 Tanaka, Y. 2586
 Tandara, V. 39
 Tandowsky, S. 926
 Tani, J. 1623

Tanimoto, T. 2336
 Tanner, A.E. 1018
 Tansirikongkol, V. 1942
 Tantot, G. 1993
 Taoka, G.T. 972
 Tappert, F.D. 146
 Tanimoto, B. 818
 Tansirikongkol, V. 867
 Tapia, R.R. 801
 Tartakovskij, B. 2282, 2283
 Taylor, D.L. 460, 1321, 1409
 Taylor, J.I. 180, 2156
 Taylor, K. 132
 Taylor, P.H. 94
 Taylor, R.F. 592, 1601
 Taylor, R.L. 1179
 Tazaki, T. 699
 Tchegodajev, D. 2254
 Tchony, J. 2283
 Tecza, J.A. 955
 Tegart, J.R. 60, 61, 295
 Teh, K.K. 2655
 Tennant, J.S. 1851
 Tennyson, R.C. 2284, 2694
 Teo, M.K. 643
 Teplitzky, A.M. 137
 Terai, T. 2697
 Terasaka, H. 2165
 Terauchi, Y. 76, 77, 311, 1577,
 1833
 Terhune, R.W. 2532
 Terlikowska, M. 1465
 Terrill, K.M. 2442
 Teti, R. 2548
 Tezak, E.G. 366
 Tezcan, S.S. 776
 Tezduyar, H.T. 333
 Thaller, R.E. 416
 Thambiratnam, D.P. 1077
 Thandavamoorthy, T.S. 233, 236
 't Hart, W.G.J. 604
 Thawani, P.T. 791
 Thatcher, W. 623
 Theocaris, P.S. 1843, 1850
 Theodorsen, T. 1797
 Thomas, A.G. 2464
 Thomas, D.J. 1016
 Thomas, E.S. 2118
 Thomas, F.J. 355
 Thompson, A.G. 495, 1569, 2245
 Thompson, B.S. 2012

Thompson, K.J. 2518
 Thomsen, C. 2343
 Thomson, R.G. 470
 Thornton, P.H. 1556, 1558
 Thornton, W.R. 792
 Tibbetts, J.G. 1541
 Tichonov, S. 2685
 Tidbury, G.H. 1975
 Tijdeman, H. 767, 1532
 Tindle, C.T. 145
 Ting, E.C. 1226
 Ting, L. 1877
 Ting, T.C.T. 1664
 Tipton, A.G. 482
 Tisseron, C. 1519
 Tobias, S.A. 687
 Tobin, T.H., Jr. 2161
 Toda, A. 1346, 1580
 Toda, K. 382
 Todd, M.J. 2640
 Tokorev, I. 2254
 Tolstoy, I. 348, 349
 Tomaszczyk, T. 1325
 Tomaszewski, K. 1391
 Tomizawa, M. 2108
 Tomlinson, M.A. 2539
 Tondl, A. 673, 1516, 1557, 1587,
 2392
 Toothman, E.H. 2397
 Tordion, G.V. 1346
 Tornallyay, A. 1210, 1214
 Torrey, M.D. 632
 Torvik, P.J. 597
 Toth, W.J. 740
 Toto, J.V. 241
 Townsend, D.P. 1038, 2255
 Townsend, M.A. 1784
 Toyama, S. 1367
 Trabocco, R.E. 2128
 Traill-Nash, R.W. 1762, 2595
 Traubenik, M.L. 364
 Travnicek, L. 2129
 Trella, T. 1523
 Trethewey, M.W. 688
 Tricamo, S.J. 2557
 Triemstra, R.H. 503
 Trifunac, M.D. 30, 868, 894
 Troeder, Ch. 2061
 Trompette, P. 596
 Trout, E.M. 1799
 Troxell, D.E. 342

Trujillo, D.M. 1847
 Trulio, J. 355
 Tsai, C.F. 897
 Tsakonas, S. 466
 Tso, W.K. 2109
 Tsuda, Y. 2637
 Tsutsumi, M. 1392
 Tuccchio, M.A. 2743
 Tuomala, M.T.E. 2082
 Turino, G. 1486
 Turkel, E. 1091
 Twomey, W.J. 2035
 Tyler, J.W. 757
 Tzivanidis, G.I. 830

U

Ubaji, R.J. 979
 Überall, H. 136, 1108, 1637, 2099
 Ucmaklioglu, M. 107
 Udaka, T. 913
 Udawadia, F.E. 1291, 1503, 1594
 Ueda, T. 1964
 Uehara, K. 1273
 Ueno, T. 2641
 Uhlig, G. 1040
 Uitto, R.J. 969
 Ujiihashi, S. 2502
 Ulbrich, H. 1249
 Ulinskaite, G. 2325, 2326, 2330,
 2717
 Ulsoy, A.G. 2477
 Underwood, P.G. 198, 2604
 Ungar, E.E. 593, 1736
 Unger, W.H. 1076
 Unruh, J.F. 478, 481, 2217
 Unz, H. 1086
 Upton, R. 2343
 Urabe, Y. 1926
 Urasek, D.C. 67
 Ursell, C.R. 536
 Urushev, S. 2307
 Urweider, A. 1927
 Usuba, Y. 1494, 1495
 Utley, W.A. 1261
 Uzgider, E.A. 2071

V

Vaicaitis, R. 1304
 Vaidyanathan, C.V. 233, 236
 Vajpayee, S. 687
 Valentin, R.A. 1629
 Valentino, J.V. 353
 Valero, R.A. 1352
 Valkunas, L. 2603
 Vallarino, G. 1445
 Vallenias, J.M. 746, 1096
 van Aken, J. 1323
 Vance, J.M. 666
 van den Boom, J. 1021
 van der Werff, K. 1454
 van Deventer, F.W.J. 483
 Vandiver, J.K. 1777
 VanGucht, A. 422
 Van Khang, N. 1043
 Van Kuren, R.C. 1559
 Van Laningham, F.L. 671
 Van Mater, P.R., Jr. 465
 van Nieuwland, J.M. 1112
 van Nunen, J.W.G. 767, 1532
 Varadan, T.K. 1066
 Varadan, V.K. 159, 847, 1113,
 1635, 2691, 2692
 Varadan, V.V. 159, 847, 1113,
 1635, 2691, 2692
 Varanauskas, P. 2590
 Varga, G. 1277, 1444
 Vargas, L.M. 435
 Varwig, R.L. 768
 Vasijev, P. 2398
 Vasilakis, J.D. 1852
 Vasilev, J. 2329
 Vaskor, J.G. 568
 Vassilopoulos, L. 2025
 Vassin, G.G. 1357
 Vatta, F. 367
 Vatterott, K.-H. 1343
 Vaughan, D.K. 438
 Vaughan, V.L., Jr. 1550
 Vause, R. 1755
 Veletos, A.S. 583
 Velinsky, S.A. 459
 Veluswami, M.A. 1869
 Venkataramanan, C.G. 1366
 Ventre, P. 454
 Verbrugge, R.A. 2222

Verhas, H.P. 245, 751
 Verma, M.K. 1788
 Verma, V.S. 2212
 Verrier, F.E. 2166
 Veteris, V. 2704
 Viano, D.C. 439
 Vidmar, P.J. 1124
 Visconti, I.C. 2548
 Vishneveckij, G. 2405
 Viswanathan, K. 629
 Vitkute, A.Yu. 308
 Viwathanatapa, S. 1101
 Vogt, L. 1015
 Vojir, W. 591
 Volin, R.H. 205, 1225
 Volker, R. 487
 Volkov, V. 2678
 Volmer, J. 1040
 von Arx, G.A. 249
 von Ashwege, J.T. 1781
 von Gierke, H.E. 1011
 vonGlahn, U. 2219, 2220, 2698
 Voss, H. 419
 Voy, V. 66
 Vrymoed, J.L. 260, 389
 Vu-Han, V. 991
 Vuillaumier, B. 1993
 Vyalishev, A. 2282, 2283

W

Wächter, K. 802
 Wachter, K. 813
 Wada, B.K. 2236
 Wada, H. 538, 2490
 Wada, S. 2479
 Wafford, J.H. 2227
 Wagner, P. 2294
 Wahba, N.N. 2694
 Wahi, M.K. 485, 2110, 2111
 Wakabayashi, K. 2121
 Wake, J.D. 1488
 Walker, A.W. 1889
 Walker, B. 1114
 Walker, D.D. 661
 Walker, E.K. 2487
 Walker, K.C. 87
 Waller, J.T., Jr. 1622
 Wallis, J.R. 738, 1779

Wallman, T.	1333	Weiner, A.M.	351	Williams, W.	2484
Walsh, M.J.	450, 1560	Weingarten, N.	192	Wilkinson, R.E.	505
Walter, D.F.	1927	Weir, D.H.	461, 463	Williams, A.F.	662
Walter, J.L.	331, 834	Weissman, S.	21	Williams, E.G.	1610, 1855
Walter, P.L.	168, 2541	Welbourn, D.B.	2174	Williams, K.C.	1679
Walter, W.W.	630	Wellford, L.C., Jr.	1887	Williams, L.E.	418
Walton, W.	2607	Wells, C.H.	217	Williams, M.R.	760
Wambsganss, M.W.	82, 940, 1081, 1227	Wells, W.R.	484, 1536	Williams, R.	1989
Wanders, G.	1689	Welsh, M.C.	1090	Willshire, W.L., Jr.	1540
Wang, B.-C.	1718	Wen, Y.K.	1950	Wilson, C.A.	2389
Wang, C.Y.	2419	Wendler, B.H.	497	Wilson, D.B.	1715
Wang, K.L.	2256	Wendt, P.G.	1239	Wilson, D.E.	2512
Wang, L.R.L.	250, 252, 2092	Werner, S.D.	698, 868	Wilson, D.G.	413
Wang, P.C.	150, 870, 2510, 2601	West, B.J.	2740	Wilson, D.S.	179, 181, 182
Wang, T.G.	123	Westcott, M.E.	127	Wilson, E.L.	715
Wang, T.M.	2650	Westine, P.S.	585	Wilson, H.L.	146
Wanhill, R.J.H.	604, 2720	Weston, D.E.	1641, 2513	Wilson, J.C.	716
Warburton, G.B.	2045, 2046	Westphal, R.	2101	Wilson, J.F.	1846
Ward, G.	47	Weszicha, B.L.	2141	Wilson, R.C.	356
Ward, M.	1028	Wetmore, K.R.	2610	Winckless, C.	758
Ward, T.W.	80	Wetzel, A.	1286	Windett, R.M.	1990
Waring, G.	2128	Weyer, H.B.	305	Winemiller, J.R.	434
Warmbrodt, W.	1554	Whaley, P.W.	500	Winkler, G.	1238
Warren, C.H.E.	289	While, M.F.	394	Winnes, D.E.	739
Warrick, R.E.	356	Whiston, G.S.	1132	Winnicki, R.T.	1906
Washington, M.R.	1216	White, R.A.	459	Winslow, J.K.	499
Washio, S.	1084	White, R.G.	2630, 2631, 2632	Winter, R.	1308
Washizu, K.	2710	White, R.N.	823	Winther, B.A.	50
Wasilik, J.H.	149	White, R.P., Jr.	1756	Wirsching, P.H.	1780, 2331
Wasserman, D.E.	493, 1310	White, R.W.	593	Wise, J.L.	352
Watabe, M.	842	White, W.F., Jr.	819	Wisniewski, H.L.	109
Waters, D.M.	772	Whitham, E.M.	1014	Witczak, K.J.	1874
Waters, P.E.	1490	Whitman, A.M.	1789	Witmer, E.A.	582
Watson, C.E.	898	Whitman, R.V.	2198	Witt, M.	1609
Wauer, J.	2489	Whittaker, D.R.	626	Wittig, L.E.	756, 1502
Wawrzecki, J.	1443	Whittaker, W.H.	1512	Wittkowski, U.	376
Webb, J.A., Jr.	562	Whittaker, W.L.	329	Wittlin, G.	469, 470, 1723
Weber, C.	1112	Wickens, A.H.	70, 275	Wittrick, W.H.	19
Weber, R.	1004	Wickliffe, L.E.	1691	Witwer, R.K.	761
Weber, R.M.	124	Widartawan, S.	2131	Wodzicki, W.	1319
Webster, F.A.	912	Widnall, S.E.	2228	Woelk, G.U.	1984
Weck, M.	2258, 2259	Wiedersum, C.W.	961	Wojcik, G.L.	865
Wedig, W.	530, 2561	Wight, J.K.	1844	Wojnarowski, J.	1458, 1459
Wedzicha, B.L.	1910	Wilby, E.G.	1002, 2614	Wolf, J.A., Jr.	2351
Weger, D.	1812	Wilby, J.F.	489, 1002, 1882, 2614	Wolf, J.P.	249, 724
Wehrli, R.	1003	Wilcox, C.H.	2679	Wolfe, W.E.	1095
Weibel, K.-P.	2554	Wilcox, J.P.	271	Wolff, E.G.	1673
Weichbrodt, B.	2153	Wildheim, S.J.	1483	Wolfram, W.R., Jr.	2209
Weidenhammer, F.	2535	Wiley, J.C.	1473	Wolitz, K.	2290, 2547
Weidlinger, P.	1625	William, K.J.	1199	Wong, F.S.	871
		Williams, A.O., Jr.	1125, 1128	Wong, H.L.	868, 894

Wong, I.H. 241, 243
Wong, J.Y. 1294, 2212
Wong, P.Y. 2506
Wood, C.D. 903
Wood, D.E. 671
Wood, L.R. 2166
Wood, W.E. 846, 882
Wood, W.L. 1179
Woodcock, D.L. 287, 1801
Woodhouse, J. 533
Woodie, W.L. 355
Woods, R.D. 391
Woodward, R.P. 2686
Woolley, B.L. 2076, 2077
Woomer, E.K. 1938
Worcester, P.F. 345
Wormley, D.N. 69, 279
Wort, J.F.G. 631
Woschni, E.-G. 1680
Woytowich, R. 667
Wright, D.K. 244
Wright, J.P. 2703
Wright, M.D. 524
Wright, R.N. 1999
Wu, J.J. 1852
Wu, S.M. 165, 1202, 2161
Wu, S.T. 2598
Wulfson, J.I. 1457
Wurzbach, W.F. 2239
Wustenberg, H. 2157
Wykes, J.H. 1895, 2231
Wylde, J.G. 1583
Wyllie, E.B. 863
Wyllie, L. 2496
Wyllie, L.A., Jr. 714
Wyman, B.F. 1183
Wynne, E.C. 1535
Wyskida, R.M. 587

X

Xistris, G.D. 1456
Xistris, G.D. 2162

Y

Yabuta, K. 511

Yaeger, R.B. 1969
Yaffe, R. 2357
Yager, C.J. 2033
Yahagi, T. 1945
Yamada, G. 544, 549, 330, 1062,
. . . 1072, 1593, 1605, 1608, 1858,
. . . 2275, 2651, 2660
Yamada, K. 1832
Yamada, M. 2526
Yamada, Y. 704
Yamaguchi, H. 557
Yamaguchi, K. 7, 2472
Yamaguchi, S. 2609
Yamaguchi, Y. 1200
Yamakawa, H. 194
Yamamasu, M. 1885
Yamamoto, A. 2121
Yamamoto, T. 877
Yamanouchi, M. 1832
Yanabe, S. 2588
Yanagihara, N. 1681
Yang, C.-I. 313, 2070
Yang, D. 2170
Yang, H.T.Y. 1769
Yang, J.N. 16, 432, 2602
Yang, T. 43, 44
Yang, T.Y. 110, 399, 745, 2006,
. . . 2031
Yang, W.H. 2711
Yang, Y.W. 2419
Yannucci, D. 1880
Yao, J.T.P. 408, 2199
Yasuda, K. 877
Yargicoglu, A. 2565
Yargicoglu, I.A. 2050
Yau, W.F. 1602
Yavin, Y. 1188
Yeaple, F. 2470
Yedidiah, S. 2159
Yee, H. 220
Yee, S.T. 434
Yeh, T.T. 2647
Yen, C.L. 2501
Yeow, K.W. 971
Yerges, J.F. 693
Yeung, R.W. 1530
Yilmaz, C. 196
Yim, C.-S. 2531
Ying, S. 1289
Ying, S.P. 424
Yokoi, M. 1111

Yokomizo, T. 1885
Yokoyama, Y. 1499
Yong, R.N. 240
Yoo, T. 263
Young, A.M. 2132
Young, D.A. 266
Young, G.S. 448
Young, M.E. 1742
Young, S.-S.D. 2266
Youngdahl, C.A. 1935
Youngdahl, C.K. 1629
Youngs, R.R. 255
Yu, J.C. 1804
Yuhas, D.E. 2353
Yun, C. 407
Yun, C.B. 150, 870
Yung, D. 1082
Yurczyk, R.F. 1548
Yurko, J. 378
Yuzawa, M. 884

Z

Zabel, P.H. 622
Zachary, L.W. 2152
Zagajeski, S.W. 2498
Zahradka, J. 1382
Zajackowski, J. 2651, 2660
Zak, A.R. 322
Zak, M. 531, 2276
Zandbergen, R. 2244
Zandbergen, T. 1821
Zanolo, G. 1445
Zarembski, A.M. 1785
Zaretsky, E.V. 2255
Zartarian, G. 2457
Zarti, A.S. 414
Zaschel, J.M. 400
Zavialov, G. 2727
Zayas, V.A. 543
Zdanavičius, V.V. 2685
Zellner, J.W. 461, 463
Zeman, V. 1254
Ziberkas, T.K. 2587
Žiliukas, P. 2677
Zenner, H. 2127
Zerna, W. 1515
Zeskind, R.M. 930
Zhguljev, A.S. 2390, 2401

Zhukov, G.D.	1287	Zinke, D.T.	1561, 1562	Zoul, V.	812
Ziegler, P.N.	440	Zinn, B.T.	294	Zsutty, T.	917
Zienkiewicz, O.C.	1179	Zirkelback, C.	811	Zubakin, A.G.	1264
Zimcik, D.G.	2284	Zlokolica, Z.M.	1252	Zubavicius, L.	2643
Zimmerman, R.	651	Zockel, M.	692	Zur, A.	2511
Zimmie, T.F.	358	Zorzi, E.	2534, 2718	Zvolanek, I.	1246
Zimper, J.	2157	Zorzi, E.S.	1, 957		

ANNUAL SUBJECT INDEX

-A-												
Absorbers (Equipment)												
	2045	2046	1017									
			1557									
Absorbers (Materials)												
2460	2461	1323		1817	1558	1559						
						2459						
Accelerograms												
		894										
Accelerometers												
	163		375	376		2559						
	2743			1156								
Acoustic Absorption												
570	162	1024	135	856	507	1818	2459					
1820		1384	775	1816	1817							
		1824	1085	2626								
		2304	1155									
			2105									
			2695									
Acoustic Attenuation												
use Acoustic Absorption												
Acoustic Detection												
	563	134		1906								
				2506								
Acoustic Diffraction												
	1121	1122										
Acoustic Emission												
1420	1921	882	2393	1105	846	627	138					
1700	1931	2583		1935	946	2547	2138					
1940					1936		2348					
2290					2356		2548					
2360					2556							
Acoustic Excitation												
2670	331	2612	123	134	1585	2666	2597	558				
	2501	2673				2756	2668					
Acoustic Fatigue												
								474				
								764				
Acoustic Holography												
1430								1115		2157		
Acoustic Impedance												
1820								1114		1107	1089	
										2037	2629	
Acoustic Insulation												
570								1233				
1380								2523				
Acoustic Liners												
use Acoustic Linings												
Acoustic Linings												
1821		2093	1024	775	116	507	338	559				
			2244	2615		1877		2459				
						2037						
Acoustic Measurement												
								384				
Acoustic Measuring Instruments												
	381	382										
Acoustic Properties												
1630				1303				1256				
2680												
Acoustic Reflection												
								1876		1089		
Acoustic Resonance												
1090												
Acoustic Resonators												
								1884				
Acoustic Response												
										2508		
Acoustic Scattering												
2691	2692	1103	144					136	847	348	349	
								1386	1637		2299	
								1636	2077			
								1876	2697			
								2076				
Abstract												
Numbers: 1-210 211-413 414-662 663-947 948-1238 1239-1477 1478-1747 1748-1980 1981-2177 2178-2379 2380-2585 2586-2759												
Volume 12												
Issue:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Acoustic Signatures											
2381	134		176		628						
			1436								
Acoustic Spectra											
					1389						
Acoustic Techniques											
1110	1162	1173			1168						
Acoustic Tests											
1430	1802	2144			2377						
Acoustic Waves											
	204				1878						
Acoustical Data											
use Experimental Data											
Active Control											
50	51	432	763	874	1565	16	8	1539			
720	2241	2032	2183	1224	1655	496		1569			
1880		2352	2243			1166		2619			
2240		2493				1656					
						2066					
Active Damping											
	2322				1656			2329			
Active Isolation											
280	11	2242	2043	2624	495	786	1318	1249			
990							2328	2469			
2040							2468				
Aerodynamic Characteristics											
1220	891	1502	323	1684		676	1547	988			
	1221	2052	1203	1724		1216					
	1521		2033	1754		1256					
	2051			1984		1476					
				2054		1536					
						1546					
Aerodynamic Excitation											
	73										
Aerodynamic Loads											
1030	211	52	93	214		317	1028				
1520	2451	302	993	994		1537					
		592	1813								
		2232									
Aerodynamic Noise											
291						276	2417				

Aerodynamic Response											
use Aerodynamic Stability											
Aerodynamic Stability											
						124		226			
Aeroelasticity											
1060		192				1764					
Agricultural Machinery											
		742				2594					
		1282									
Air Bags (Safety Restraint Systems)											
270	1561	1562	1563	1784				1707	448	269	
Air Bags (Soft Landing)											
									1548		
Air Blast											
1190											
Airborne Equipment Response											
									388		
Air Compressors											
use Compressors											
Air Conditioning Equipment											
								416			
Air Cushion Landing Systems											
2110	2111							2317	1548	2569	
Aircraft											
60	61	192	763	474	475	486	287	288	289		
1220	291	292	993	484	485	546	477	938	599		
1550	491	482	1303	764	995	996	607	998	1719		
1800	1221	992	1723	994	1205	1076	1307	1538	1799		
2450	1721	1702	1793	1304	1535	1306	1547	1548	1899		
	1801	1722	2073	1684	1545	1476	1687	1708	1969		
	2221	1792	2223	1724	1565	1536	1807	1798			
	2231	2032	2363	1794	1685	1546	1947	2028			
	2241	2222	2373	2224	1795	1586	2027	2278			
	2371	2322	2453	2454	1895	1796	2277	2378			
	2551	2612			2225	2026	2447	2618			
						2376	2457	2748			
						2616	2617				
						2726					
Aircraft Engines											
430		2442		2244		216	997	1698			
						936					

Abstract												
Numbers:	1-210	211-413	414-662	663-947	948-1238	1239-1477	1478-1747	1748-1980	1981-2177	2178-2379	2380-2585	2586-2759
Volume 12												
Issue:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Aircraft Equipment
2040

487
2227

Aircraft Equipment Response
500

Aircraft Noise

290 131 1002 53 774 515 1806 947 478 479
480 481 1542 483 1544 1805 2446 1977 1808 999
1000 611 1802 1323 1804 2445 2217 2218 1729
1540 1001 2442 1543 2444 2615 2447 2448 2219
1640 1541 2642 1803 2614
1980 2443
2220 2613

Aircraft Seats

468
1018

Aircraft Tires

512

Aircraft Vibration

2240 765 766 1537

Aircraft Wings

50 51 52 1533 1534 1305 476 767 2228 1539
2030 1791 1052 1655 1546 1797 2378 2029
2230 2451 1532 2226 2627 2628 2229
2452

Airfoils

2031 92 323 174 317 399
2051 592 1797

Airframes

995 936 999

Airport Noise

use Airports

Airports

2170 2014 2448

Algorithms

1361 986 1198

Aligning

2482 907

Alignment

1042 1893 414 397 178 569
2153 1834 1668 809

Aluminum

1559

Amplification

865

Amplitude Analysis

801

Amplitude Data

2254

Analog Techniques

633

Anechoic Chambers

2626

Angular Displacement

1980 2182

Angular Vibration

2194 765 766

Animal Response

1519

Anisotropic Properties

use Anisotropy

Anisotropy

1861 552 553 554 238
1862

Antennas

1152 487

Anthropomorphic Dummies

1300 472 1783 454 445 446
624 625 1016
1395
2455

Antifriction Bearings

180 394 528

Approximate Methods

use Approximation Methods

Approximation Methods

1180 1043 1954 2165 2437 978
1123

Abstract

Numbers: 1-210 211-413 414-662 663-947 948-1238 1239-1477 1478-1747 1748-1980 1981-2177 2178-2379 2380-2585 2586-2759

Volume 12

Issue 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Beams-Columns

194

Bearings

310 521 802 803 804 805 306 307 308 309
 520 801 1032 1033 1034 1035 506 517 518 519
 800 1031 1752 2153 1244 1335 806 807 528 799
 810 1251 2253 1334 1575 1336 1037 808 809
 1340 1341 2055 1576 1337 1338 1249
 1480 1441 2056 1827 1348 1339
 2640 1481 2156 2047 1748 1829
 1831 2636 2337 1828 2639
 2751 2726 2637 2178
 2727 2478
 2638

Belt Drives

431

Bernoulli-Euler Method

2654 85 2068

Bessel Functions

664

Bevel Gears

2259

Bibliographies

210 1741 1742 1743 1744 1235 946 947 208 209
 1745 1236 1977 2378 2199
 2585 1746 2177 2758 2379
 2377
 2757

Biomechanics

1183

Blade Loss Dynamics

304

Blades

670 71 72 73 74 305 796 487 1328 1029
 1030 1331 302 303 304 515 2476 797 2048 1309
 1060 2051 1332 513 514 1355 1327 1329
 2050 2381 1572 1333 1574 2475 2417 2249
 2250 2382 1573 1754 2635 2477
 2472 1733 2054
 1933 2474
 2053
 2473

Blast Effects

871 1222 1223 845

Abstract

Numbers: 1-210 211-413 414-662 663-947 948-1238 1239-1477 1478-1747 1748-1980 1981-2177 2178-2379 2380-2585 2586-2759

Volume 12

Issue: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Blast Loads

572 573 826 1378 109
1219

Blast Resistant Construction

use Blast Resistant Structures

Blast Resistant Design

use Blast Resistant Structures

Blast Resistant Structures

580 21
581

Blast Response

760 251 1092 2663 1925
1190
2610

Blast Shields

982

Blast Valves

2483

Boats

1527

Bodies of Revolution

191 2705

Boilers

424 35 36 297 1288
175 2506 1517
745

Boiling Water Reactors

1518

Bolts

1351

Bond Graphs

use Bond Graph Technique

Bond Graph Technique

643 644 645 1709
874

Booms (Equipment)

1700

Booster Rockets

490

59

Boundary Value Problems

100 101 1952 1953 404 665
321 2113
401

Box Type Structures

697

Braces

1854

Brakes (Motion Arresters)

983 1294 1835
1643

Braking Effects

510 2212 485
2595

Branched Systems

952 1144
2294

Bridges

1761 432 1143 224 225 16 697 698 699
2411 1502 1603 1764 695 226 868 899
1762 1763 2434 1235 696 968 969
1745 1236 1998
2595 1656
1746

Buckling

827 819

Building Block Approach

458

Building Components

2684

Buildings

20 21 22 23 24 25 706 17 18 19
230 231 702 433 704 705 716 227 228 229
570 701 712 703 714 715 1236 707 708 709
700 711 842 713 1504 1235 1506 717 718 719
710 721 972 893 2004 1505 1736 777 778 899
720 841 2002 923 2414 1745 1746 1097 898 1099
840 901 2412 973 2744 1765 2246 1507 1098 1999
970 971 2462 1093 2005 2596 1767 1508 2109
1600 1101 2602 1143 2295 1847 1598 2199
2000 2001 1233 2177 1768 2499
2200 2131 1383 2197 2198 2599
2600 2601 1503 2527 2598

Buildings (continued)

1913 2597
2003 2747
2413
2463

Bumpers

504 505 506 787

Buses

2460 1271 1293 1744 787
2461 1743 987

-C-

Cable-Stiffened Structures

2411 432 968 969

Cable Stranding Machines

1252

Cables (Ropes)

80 81 343 534 535 536 537 968 219
2653 2065 2486 1407 1998
2485 2267 2268

Calibrating

1670 1682 165 376 138 1419

Calibration

use Calibrating

Cam Followers

1363 2064 2266

Cams

1362 1363 1364 1365 1366 1367
2064 2266

Camshafts

1363

Cantilever Beams

650 82 1823 4 2066 1317 1848
1590 1052 2493 314 2067
2270 1842 2654
2122
2492
2652

Abstract

Numbers: 1-210 211-413 414-662 663-947 948-1238 1239-1477 1478-1747 1748-1980 1981-2177 2178-2379 2380-2585 2586-2759

Volume 12

Issue: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Collision Research (Ships)

465

Columns

821 1852 723 2414 2425 2496 1597
1101 2497

Columns (Supports)

543

318 319

Combination Resonance

2380

Combustion Noise

1486

Compaction Equipment

1230

263

1285

Component Mode Analysis

1960

1078 949

Component Mode Synthesis

942

1185

1985

Composite Materials

1151

1133

1134

2075

1056

98

2351

2663

2125

2386

1308

2305

2128

2315

2548

Composite Structures

1150

412

1863

104

2655

1606

1607

1659

2050

1762

2173

1696

1657

2233

2716

Composites

1951

2536

2537

Compression Waves

2303

869

Compressor Blades

2382

303

1754

2048

513

1984

1333

2054

1573

1933

1983

2473

Compressor Impellers

671

Compressor Noise

1260 1261

Compressors

420

211

422

673

1984

215

967

948

419

680

421

672

1758

1439

1260

1262

2089

Computer-Aided Techniques

380

181

1152

983

2344

615

1726

437

1418

1689

1920

1271

1472

1153

855

1776

2557

1668

1919

1301

2702

1413

1425

2726

1918

1931

1473

1445

1923

1925

1975

2345

Computer Programs

40

81

472

223

274

195

196

197

198

109

90

641

652

333

534

685

466

647

278

399

210

941

1022

653

654

765

1216

927

498

419

470

1041

1092

1003

1214

965

1476

1207

508

469

930

1211

1142

1053

1284

1205

1666

1217

758

559

1080

1221

1192

1093

1374

1206

1726

1267

848

839

1210

1361

1212

1153

1464

1215

2256

1307

928

929

1220

1721

1462

1213

1474

1325

2426

2127

1208

1109

1720

1771

1722

1723

1514

1395

2486

2457

1218

1209

1750

1971

2032

2033

1724

1475

2576

2517

1258

1219

1970

2031

2492

2293

2504

1565

2656

2577

1518

1629

2110

2071

2572

2573

2574

2725

2746

2747

1548

1969

2170

2411

2733

2744

2235

2098

2179

2480

2511

2395

2368

2369

2570

2531

2575

2568

2569

2600

2571

2745

2578

2749

2610

2621

2748

2750

Computer Simulation

2142

Computer Storage Devices

2759

Computerized Simulation

1560

271

405

2366

268

2035

378

Concrete

2000

1101

2332

1844

1765

1097

1771

837

Configuration Effects

use Geometric Effects

Abstract

Numbers: 1-210 211-413 414-662 663-947 948-1238 1239-1477 1478-1747 1748-1980 1981-2177 2178-2379 2380-2585 2586-2759

Volume 12

Issue: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Conformal Mapping 1061								Cooling Towers 1080 1621 232 1620 1870	934 1515 2006 2415		1618 1619
Conical Shells 1241											
Constitutive Equations 1662				597		239		Core-Containing Structures 1073			
Constrained Structures 2430								Cornering Effects 70 41 301		987 1668	
Construction Equipment 740 1281 2202 743 783 2203			675 2015			739 939		Correlation Techniques			1868 1389
Containers (Tanks) 2710								Corrosion		836	
Containment Structures 581 582			265 2016					Coulomb Friction 1320 2591 2592		206 1147	2049
Continuous Beams								Coupled Response 1981 2052		2316 2497 2318 2439 2707	
			2115 986					Coupled Systems			
Continuous Parameter Method 1873						1958				2745	
Continuum Mechanics								Couplings 1350 811 812 523 524 525 526 527 1041 1042 2643 905 1437 2061 2482 955			
			916 1706			2489					
Control Equipment 1971 2322		694	486 197 1957					Crack Detection		2633	1677 629
Control Systems use Control Equipment								Crack Propagation 1900 371 1902 603 604 605 1426 1940 1901 613 1574 1425 1836 2720 2221 1663 1584 1926 1763 2233			158 1149 1628 1769 2538
Conveyors 2400		1283 1284 2195 2196 2395 2396			1238 2399 2409			Cracked Media 2500 1712 1103 1134 1845 106 1883 2305			828 629 958 1628 2338
Cool Handling Equipment					2397						
Cooling Fans use Fans Cooling Systems								Cranes (Hoists)		1774 1775	
Cooling Systems			675 676			1479		Crankshafts 2121 2042			418 669
Abstract Numbers:	1 210	211-413	414-662	663-947	948-1238	1239-1477	1478-1747	1748-1980	1981-2177	2178-2379	2380-2585 2586 2759
Volume 12											
Issue:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11 12

Crash Research (Aircraft)

470 471 472 473 2455 1586 468 469
1010 1551 1722 1723 2456 1308 1549
1550 2208 1799

Crash Victim Simulation

1395

Crashworthiness

2461 1722 473 1586 1018
1723 2456

Critical Damping

2321

Critical Response Spectra

870

Critical Speeds

1790 2611 1242 3 874 426 667 2588 679
1982 1244 986 1587 1239
1406

Cross Correlation Technique

1377

Curve Fitting

1917

Curved beams

2650 1371 1372 1593 1846 1047 1048
1841

Curved Pipes

2680

Curved Rods

1839

Cutting

2393 685 6 1277 8 379
1275 686 1278
1498

Cyclic Loading

861 543 794 2335 536 838 239
823 2274 709
839
979
1099
2309

Cylinders

1480 1851 1342 313 414 2495 136 317 88 89
2070 2272 2273 2494 1156 538 1049
1596 2579
2176

Cylindrical Bodies

use Cylinders

Cylindrical Shells

820 331 332 333 334 1615 556 557 828 829
830 1611 1332 1613 1614 2045 1596 1077 1078
1751 1482 2204 2085 1866 1867 1868
2301 1612 2284 2285 2046 2357
2501 2502
2671 2582

-D-

Damage

433

Damage Prediction

871 22 1506 407 2198 149
862 707

Damped Structures

1410 2581 1422 594 1965 1186
2740 2535

Dampers

2121 1653 1654 1895 67 1408 1409
2123 2254 597 1898 2329
2534 1407 2478
1897 2718

Damping

600 362 363 2124 2325 316 2327 2328 599
680 2122 2475 2236 2717 2719
2330 2485 2326
2525 2536
2605

Damping Characteristics

2433

Damping Coefficients

20 2492 1334 885 466 247 808 9
1240 2512 1335 1036 2368 1339
1250 2125 1956
1830
2070

Abstract

Numbers. 1-210 211-413 414-682 683-947 948-1238 1239-1477 1478-1747 1748-1980 1981-2177 2178-2379 2380-2585 2586-2759

Volume 12

Issue 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Damping Effects

120	1281	513	1514	805	807	198
730	2371	1893	2364		1497	878
		2173			2277	918
		2263				2238
		2363				2278

Damping Values

2230	1422	2484	1696	617
			2237	
			2537	

Dams

260	31	732	253	254	255	256	257	258	259
730	731		733	734	735	736	737	978	899
	1771				1235	1236	977		
						2416			

Data Dependent Systems

2154

Data Display

1115

Data Presentation

395

Data Processing

380	1921	483	615	1916	1948	859
			1915			1159

Data Reduction

use Data Processing

Describing Function Approach

1452

Design Procedures

976

Design Techniques

1350	581	672	513	474	515	36	397	508	1469
	1271	1032	1473	1204	1495		997	528	1479
	1471	1242	1633	1324	1545		1227	798	1509
		1362	1993	1444	1785		1267	1478	1759
		1472	2213	2634	1975			2438	1899
		2522	2233		2035			1989	
								2009	

Detectors

2354

Diagnostic Instrumentation

1172	1433	1934	627
1432	2353	2354	

Diagnostic Techniques

180	181	182	633	394	175	176	177	58	179
1170	1051	1432	903	1174	205	396	1437	178	1169
1440	1171	1932	1933	1434	395	1436	2157	628	1699
1700	1441		2153	2154	1435	1726		1168	2159
1930	1931			2724	1935	1936		1438	
					2355	2156		1698	
					2725	2356			
						2726			

Diesel Engines

1490	221	682	523	1484	1265	1266	427	298	669
1990	1491		903	2394	1485	1486	757	1488	1489
	2021		1173				1487	1988	2589
	2191								

Differential Equations

2563	2494	1826	2738
------	------	------	------

Digital Filters

2541

Digital Simulation

2540	1461	1282	223	1364	5	1826	1787	1288
		1452	1003	1814	485			
					645			
					915			
					995			

Digital Techniques

2340	1703	2544	1685	1456	568	2139
------	------	------	------	------	-----	------

Direct Computational Method

1201

Discontinuity-Containing Media

2050	1103	1134	865	866	2338
	2303		2305		

Disks

use Disks

Disks

2251	2382	2579
------	------	------

Disk Springs

2633

Abstract

Numbers	1-210	211-413	414-662	663-947	948-1238	1239-1477	1478-1747	1748-1980	1981-2177	2178-2379	2380-2585	2586-2759
---------	-------	---------	---------	---------	----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

Volume 12

Issue	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
-------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----

Disks (Shapes)
330 1237 98
670
1070

Displacement Transducers
2141 2344 2345 2346 2347

Distribution Functions
2510 2561

Donnell Theory
2502

Doors
845

Dredges
1286

Drills
790 1401 792
1400

Drillships
use Drills
Ships

Drive Line Vibrations
222 683 1994 1405 876
1993 1995 1996

Ducts
1090 1631 1632 113 114 115 116 337 338 559
1630 2291 2512 1613 1024 335 336 507 1088 1089
1710 2681 2682 2093 1874 1085 1086 1087 1878 2459
2680 2513 2094 1645 1876 1877 2679
2683 2294 1875 2096 2037
2374 2095 2516 2097
2514 2515 2517

Dyna (Computer Program)
2426 2568

Dynamic Analysis
246

Dynamic Balancing
905 1448

Dynamic Buckling
541 2072 1403 2284 1075 2656 1558 1869
1961 2292 2584
2582

Dynamic Data System Technique
2161

Dynamic Excitation
use Dynamic Response

Dynamic Loads
use Dynamic Response

Dynamic Properties
562 2594 595 1037 168 279

Dynamic Response
1280 1202 463 1154 6 728 419
1212 1213 1454 1576 1579
1412 1653 2234 2316 2129
1452 2429
1602
2252

Dynamic Shakedown
2130

Dynamic Shear Modulus
362 363

Dynamic Stability
120 2 1043 46 1158
1852 996

Dynamic Stiffness
1411 1582 413 724 1275 807 808
2591 2592 1458

Dynamic Structural Analysis
320 81 112 283 264 1185 636 927 188 209
650 1281 282 533 1274 1195 1207 978 759
800 1301 1182 1243 1974 1217 1208 1179
2560 1192 1453 1357 1708 1199
1252 1577 1209
1382 1269
2562 1399

Dynamic Structural Response
use Dynamic Response

Dynamic Synthesis
1450 1451 78 79
1449

Dynamic Systems
1470 1183 405 1946 1957 1198
1943 635 2738
1963 1945

Abstract
Numbers: 1-210 211-413 414-662 663-947 948-1238 1239-1477 1478-1747 1748-1980 1981-2177 2178-2379 2380-2585 2586-2759

Volume 12

Issue: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Dynamic Tests

230 21 292 43 44 385 76 27 28 229
520 111 622 243 244 715 586 77 238 389
840 391 672 783 1914 1165 387 318 709
2640 511 732 833 1435 897 838 759
841 812 843 2295 1627 898 1559
1671 2063 1927 1408 1739
2553 2587 1918

Dynamic Vibration Absorption (Equipment)

1823 1316 1317
1496

Dynamic Weighing Method

2344 2345

Dynamically Tuned Structures

1893 1894

Dynamometers

1670 165 377 378 379

-E-

Earth Handling Equipment

1568

Earth Structures

734 1095

Earthquake Damage

241 842 733 704 725 706 707 2198 699
862 864 1095 1506 737 2199
892 2596

Earthquake Prediction

914 1648

Earthquake Resistant Design

use Earthquake Resistant Structures

Earthquake Resistant Structures

150 1101 172 703 264 25 26 227 708 229
700 1131 832 973 1054 705 926 407 899
710 1093 735 976 777 1019
1097

Earthquake Response

260 31 242 843 734 545 256 257 228 29
730 361 252 824 745 736 1097 248 239
820 731 732 1094 2415 776 1167 258 259
861 2092 1844 1096 777 358 319
1191 2372 2416 1647 438 359
1771 2602 2107 878 969
2427 2109
2747

Earthquakes

860 392 933 1094 357
2732

Eigenvalue Problems

110 353 404 1735 116 1887 88 2709
550 2683 2564 1955 1186 818
830 2565 908
2120 1138

Eigenvalues

use Eigenvalue Problems

Elastic Foundations

2010 822 583 1894 826 1847 329
1772 1843 2069
1842

Elastic Media

910 1412 154 155 157 1949
1664 1947
1944

Elastic-Plastic Properties

2130 184 1769
2704 2129

Elastic Properties

1460 2131 2692
2311
2351

Elastic Waves

610 2681 142 1113 114 145 146 147 1388 159
1180 1882 1883 564 565 1636 347 1978 629
2140 1952 2093 1604 1635 1976 1387 2338 2099
2690 2303 1634 2516 2679
2673 2094 2696

Elastically Restrained Edges

2665

Abstract

Numbers: 1-210 211-413 414-662 663-947 948-1238 1239-1477 1478-1747 1748-1980 1981-2177 2178-2379 2380-2585 2586-2759

Volume 12

Issue: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Abstract												
Numbers:	1-210	211-413	414-662	663-947	948-1238	1239-1477	1478-1747	1748-1980	1981-2177	2178-2379	2380-2585	2586-2759
Volume 12												
Issue:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Environmental Simulation

1697

Equations of Motion

1220 1221 1662 1003 1404 1215 287 398 289
2560 1473 1464 1475 927 2738 1179
1554 1187

Equipment

1511

397

Equipment Mounts

782

1377

Equipment Response

172 593 1145 716 2017 588 149
1923 579

Equivalent Linearization Method

1950

867 2618 2729
2648

Error Analysis

1680 374 375 166 568 649
2314 1345 1346 1358 1889

Euler Beams

1847

Euler-Lagrange Equation

653 654

Exhaust Systems

791 52
1661

726

739

Experimental Data

80 840 12 23 214 1175 356 87 368 389
430 841 202 463 454 1265 856 117 468 469
820 1251 292 723 834 1365 1266 257 838 479
880 1551 352 783 1484 607 1028 529
950 1611 752 833 1524 1097 1508 749
1000 1002 1143 1257 1518 849
1560 1583 1507 1618 1099
1870 1773 2188 1519
1783 1549
1559
1749

Experimental Results

use Experimental Data

Explosion Effects

845

2308

Explosions

1665

Extended Field Method

404 325

External Damping

2652

External Reverberation

971

Extremum Principles

2740

-F-

Failure Analysis

580 222 573 1175 537 798 609
1700 522 2333 1345 2357 2158 919
2360 1442 2353 1585 2159
2155

Fan Blades

use Fans

Fan Noise

2687 2189

Fans

2190 1332 2473 124 675 216 67 668 1479
1754 1255 676 1257 1478 2389
906 1987 1728
2686 2687

Fast Fourier Transform

600 2343 1214 2427
1884

Fast Fourier Transformation

use Fast Fourier Transform

Fasteners

1581

528

Abstract

Numbers: 1-210 211-413 414-662 663-947 948-1238 1239-1477 1478-1747 1748-1980 1981-2177 2178-2379 2380-2585 2586-2759

Volume 12

Issue: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Fatigue Life

560 431 372 603 224 475 516 467 158 509
 880 671 602 1763 344 605 536 537 608 609
 1070 931 1572 2223 604 1355 606 607 738 1149
 1150 1151 1902 2233 2014 1835 876 1657 938 1659
 1330 1331 2192 2333 2034 2205 2336 2127 1148 1779
 1660 1901 2332 2583 2204 2335 2277 1658 1899
 1780 2211 1782 2633 2224 2337 1828 2059
 1900 1781 2612 2334 2418 2209
 1940 2221 2454 2528 2259
 2060 2241 2754 2538
 2210 2261
 2260 2331
 2641

Fatigue (Materials)

1780 1661 34 2359

Fatigue Strength

use Fatigue Life

Fatigue Tests

2720 371 1152 1423 1424 995 1426 1427 1038 1589
 1583 1574 1355 2386 2487 1428 1689
 1584 1425 2546 2537 1928 2149
 2554 1695 2128
 1785 2148
 2255

Fiber Composites

2290 2711 1412 413 1134 135 1056 2547
 2360 1204 505 1696
 895 2336
 2315 2536
 2655

Fiberglass

1700

Fibers

2484 1427

Filters

2541 2585

Finite Difference Technique

1360 1631 1362 1632 1617 1628

Finite Difference Theory

use Finite Difference Technique

Finite Element Technique

110 421 322 213 114 85 116 107 58 209
 240 521 552 313 514 765 196 317 158 909
 260 551 1112 343 654 775 226 517 458 1069
 910 641 1142 573 1064 825 596 797 498 1079
 960 871 1332 653 1194 965 766 957 608 1329
 1080 1041 1372 913 1454 1065 1026 1137 728 1359
 1590 1711 1622 1193 1584 1195 1056 1607 1518 1649
 1710 1771 1712 2083 2074 1205 1376 1887 1708 1769
 2050 2471 1982 2293 2094 1375 1646 2217 2098 2069
 2711 2082 2503 2264 1845 1926 2517 2288 2179
 2731 2422 2683 2314 1975 2006 2567 2368
 2364 2075 2186 2568
 2604 2265 2316 2578
 2665 2486
 2716

Finite Strip Method

1058

Flexible Couplings

812 523 524

Flexible Foundations

803 1337
 1443

Flexible Rotors

630 1 212 2383 1445 1176 1447 2558 949
 1251 1446 1937 2728
 1751

Flexible Shafts

666

Flexural Vibration

170 71 1592 1573 84 75 796 2477 1258 19
 330 1051 2052 2283 104 315 1066 1658 1059
 540 1591 2493 324 1856 2078 2649
 1360 1981 2264 2066 2488
 2081 2664 2676
 2281
 2491
 2661

Flight Simulation

1970

Flight Tests

51 1203 2385

Flight Vehicles

993 2225 1217
 2183

Abstract

Numbers: 1-210 211-413 414-662 663-947 948-1238 1239-1477 1478-1747 1748-1980 1981-2177 2178-2379 2380-2585 2586-2759

Volume 12

Issue: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Floating Bodies
use Floating Structures

Floating Structures

Floor Coverings

Floors

700 1511

1100

Flow-Induced Excitation

use Fluid-Induced Excitation

Flow-Induced Vibration

use Fluid-Induced Excitation

Flügge's Shell Theory

2502

Fluid Drives

Fluid-Filled Containers

820 831 832 833 1624 2285 1866 1637 1518 1379

2690 1751 1482 953 2504 2528 1849

2710

2703

Fluid-Filled Media

Fluid-Film Bearings

Fluid-Induced Excitation

60 61 32 1603 834 365 1596 1227 108 1379

120 671 82 1613 1084 1305 2176 1777 1328 1929

130 1081 92 1534 1585 2206 2087 2088 2289

680 1701 1082 1874 1865 2506 2207 2708 2509

940 1751 2272 1884 2205 2647 2659

1480 2271 2662 2504 2215 2657

2070 2674 2495 2677

Fluid-Induced Vibrations

use Fluid-Induced Excitation

Fluid Mechanics

Flutter

70 1601 92 1143 1794 215 16 1797 288 89

540 1791 592 1533 1565 216 1987 1028 399

1060 2031 1792 1603 1655 366 2067 1258 429

2570 2241 2052 1793 1685 486 2317 1538 1539

2551 2352 2073 1795 496 2627 1848 2229

2452 2243 2185 936 2388 2569

2552 2453 1686 2618

2652 2473 1796 2628

2376

Flywheels

2611 1142 874 426

2044

Foam Rubber

2626 2629

Foams

622 373 1556

Follower Forces

2270 2652 1597 1949

Footings

1080 234 235 728

Forced Mode Method

2558

Forced Vibration

1850 122 2713 555 526 877 538 1229

875 826 1147 818 1469

1705 1146 1898 1879

2656

2746

Forcing Function

2207

Forging Machinery

2247 688 9

Fossil Power Plants

1289

Foundations

1770 233 424 235 26 727 2008

2350 1023 974 725 236 2007

975 246

2555 726

976

Abstract

Numbers 1 210 211-413 414-662 663-947 948-1238 1239-1477 1478-1747 1748-1980 1981-2177 2178-2379 2380-2585 2586-2759

Volume 12

Issue 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Abstract												
Numbers:	1-210	211-413	414-662	663-947	948-1238	1239-1477	1478-1747	1748-1980	1981-2177	2178-2379	2380-2585	2586-2759
Volume 12												
Issue:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Gyroscopes

1893 1894 1186

Harmonic Index

1441

Harmonic Response

2070 2311 2512 1064 315 2046
2330 1534 2045

Harmonic Waves

2711 1904

Head (Anatomy)

1013

Heat Exchangers

1930 1082 2165 558 2649
2088

Helical Gears

2060 2642 1039
2059

Helical Springs

2471 1025

Helicopter Blades

use Rotary Wings

Helicopter Noise

1740 961 54 55 56 1809
1810 1811 1979
2449

Helicopter Rotors

300 961 1552 1553 1554 55 126 1178 2619
1331 1812 1813 2234 1175 1246
2181 2232 2033 2624 1245 2386
2103 1756
2233 2055
2385

Helicopter Seats

1010

Helicopter Vibration

2242 2623

Helicopter Vibration Effects

1738

Helicopters

300 72 1554 2035 57 58 1309
1970 1812 1814 2625 1267 2458 2469
2034 2745 2468

Half-Space

2490 2311 728

Hamilton-Jacobi Theory

2497

Hamiltonian Functions

2113

Hamiltonian Principle

2250 1841 1954

Hammers

2247

Handbooks

use Manuals and Handbooks

Hankel Transformation

105 1879

Harbors

1513 2605

Hardened Installations

251 872 149

Hardened Structures

use Hardened Installations

Harmonic Analysis

2300 323 1724 2265 2326 1489
2320 2666

Harmonic Balance Method

1578

2458

Harmonic Excitation

1132 1843 234 316 548 2068 329
2164 2706 2117 1599

Harmonic Functions

1951 234

Abstract

Numbers: 1-210 211-413 414-662 663-947 948-1238 1239-1477 1478-1747 1748-1980 1981-2177 2178-2379 2380-2585 2586-2759

Volume 12

Issue: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Helmets	586	Hovercraft	
		use Ground Effect Machines	
Helmholtz Resonators		Human Factors Engineering	439
1821 2132 1114		440 441 442 443 444	
2244		662	
High Frequencies		Human Head	
962 2143 2084		use Head (Anatomy)	
High Frequency Excitation	2597	Human Response	
		770 771 62 63 64 65 56 1007 1008 769	
High Frequency Resonance Technique	1438	1010 1311 772 493 494 655 66 2688 1009	
		1310 2431 1012 773 774 1015 1016	1429
		1810 1312 1013 944 1315 2756	2239
		1313 1014 2445	2329
		1803 1314	
		2374	
High Frequency Response	2414 1555	Human Spine	
		1011 1012 1013	
High Speed Transportation	278 749	Hunting Motion	1296
High Speed Transportation Systems	276	Hydraulic Dampers	2718
	616	2123	
Hill Equation	1956	Hydraulic Equipment	5
Hole-Containing Media		Hydraulic Servomechanisms	
1072 333 105 1657		1263	
1602 1075		1453	
Holographic Techniques		Hydraulic Systems	
1643 514 95 2136 2157 1169		2511 1084	
614 1645			
2134 2135		Hydrodynamic Excitation	
Holography	2757 2758	900 1602 534 2438	
		1280	
		1530	
Holonomic Systems	1183	Hydroelectric Power Plants	1516
Hospitals		Hydrofoil Craft	466 467
350			
Household Appliances		Hydrophones	167
310 939		381	
Housings	518	Hydrostatic Bearings	2254

Abstract	
Numbers: 1-210 211-413 414-662 663-947 948-1238 1239-1477 1478-1747 1748-1980 1981-2177 2178-2379 2380-2585 2586-2759	
Volume 12	
Issue: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	

Interaction. Soil-Foundation

728

Interaction: Soil-Structures

1080 261 2372 263 584 235 246 1137 248 29
2090 361 393 724 265 1206 438 249
1131 583 2604 935 868 1079
2011 2013 975 878 2529
1625 898 2599
2008

Interaction. Solid-Fluid

1730

Interaction. Structure-Fluid

900 261 632 2423 1514 2205 196 1737 2508 2419
2420 1431 982 1624 2495 556
1711 2422 1076
2421 2512 2016
2501

Interaction: Structure-Foundation

415 237

Interaction: Structure-Medium

30

Interaction: Tire-Pavement

2430 987 38
1027

Interaction: Vehicle-Guideway

986 278
1226

Interaction. Vehicle-Structure

985 696
2595

Interaction: Vehicle-Terrain

281 225

Interaction: Wheel-Pavement

201 2023 2316

Interferometers

1673 1674 1645 2136
2134 2135

Interior Noise

1810 481 2642 1304 756 457 1808 479
2444
2614

Intermittent Motion

2702

Internal Combustion Engines

791 1492
1661 2162

Internal Damping

1582 413 1414 1416 9
1593 2364

Internal Friction

2583

Internal Pressure

436

Internal Resonance

877

Isolation

2525

Isolators

300 411 12 2623 784 495 776 497 778 779
500 1231 2246 777 1249
780 2247
1020

Iteration

2542 1144

J.

Jet Engines

293 294 576 2148

Jet Noise

1000 1001 2443 294 1116

Joints

1150 1571 1352 813 344 1355 206 1047 838 529
2261 1582 1353 1034 1835 1356 1837 1048
2331 2152 1583 1354 1836 2327 2278
2262 2003 1584 2676 2577
2173 2644
2223 2674
2263

Abstract

Numbers: 1 210 211 413 414 662 663 947 948 1238 1239 1477 1478 1747 1748 1980 1981 2177 2178 2379 2380 2585 2586 2759

Volume 12

Issue: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Journal Bearings
 520 521 212 803 1575 306 307 808 809
 810 1481 1752 2253 806 807 1338 1339
 1830 2383 2056 1828 2479
 2636

-K-

Kinematics
 1454

-L-

Lagrange Equations
 1801 2153 816 398

Laminates
 use Layered Materials

Lamps
 661

Landing
 1721 2225 1806
 2111

Landing Gear
 1721 1548
 1798

Landing Impact
 use Landing
 Impact Shock

Landing Shock
 use Landing
 Impact Shock

Landing Simulation
 use Landing
 Simulation

Laplace Transformation
 2490 1451 105 1879

Large Amplitudes
 1061 2083 2665 2079
 1861

Lasers
 2353 1645 2346

Lateral Response
 1403 1969

Lateral Vibration
 762 2315 417

Launching Response
 501 489

Lawn Mowers
 2417

Layered Damping
 2670 332 599

Layered Materials
 1130 1151 322 553 554 825 1606 1607 1659
 552 913 1064 895 1696 1657
 2692 1953 1074 1055 2336 1717
 1134 1065 2666 2487
 1204 2075
 1664 2305
 2074
 2634
 2754

Leaf Springs
 509

Least Squares Method
 993 906

Life Line Systems
 2672 1083 864 699
 899

Life Tests
 217 218

Linear Analysis
 use Linear Theories

Linear Systems
 1181 1715 1716 187 1139
 2321 1945

Abstract
 Numbers: 1 210 211 413 414 662 663 947 948 1238 1239 1477 1478 1747 1748 1980 1981 2177 2178 2379 2380 2585 2586 2759

Volume 12

Issue 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Linear Theories

1968

-M-

Linings

2683

Linkages

1360 1361 2012 1043 2264 2265 1357 78 1359
1358
1448

Liquid Filled Containers

use Fluid Filled Containers

Liquid Propellant Rocket Engines

652

Liquid Springs

497

Locomotives

2211 272 43 44 1988

Longitudinal Response

1295 1969

Longitudinal Vibration

1272 2276 2488

Low Frequencies

2102 1517 1009

Lubrication

520 1354 1037 2479

810

1250

1340

1350

Lumped Mass Method

use Lumped Parameter Method

Lumped Parameter Method

1360 921 1942 2115 2166
1750 2365
2755

Lyapunov's Method

1790 1612 1815

Machine Diagnostics

use Diagnostic Techniques

Machine Elements

use Machinery Components

Machine Foundations

2010 1511 1512 233 2555 727 2009
2630 2011 2012 1023
2631 2632 1773

Machine Noise

use Machinery Noise

Machine Tools

1760 1141 12 1033 684 685 686 7 8 1279
1411 2122 2193 1034 965 966 687 1278
2591 2592 1274 1275 1496 1727 1498
1314 1315 1897

Machinery

1460 181 602 603 1276 1477
2580 1391 1192 1443 1466
1471 1352
1472

Machinery Components

1450 1051 1172 1193 1424 396 1168 1169
1460 1442 2334 1046 1449
1469

Machinery Foundations

use Machine Foundations

Machinery Noise

851 852 63 854 566 127 888 199
1391 853 856 887 2038 879
2101 939

Machinery Vibration

1020 851 852 1023 1464 1156 1459
1390 1391 932 1313 1396 1699
2630 2631 1312
1322
1512
2162
2632

Abstract

Numbers 1 210 211-413 414-662 663-947 948-1238 1239-1477 1478-1747 1748-1980 1981-2177 2178-2379 2380-2585 2586-2759

Volume 12

Issue 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Measurement Techniques

610 231 282 283 384 245 616 567 168 619
1680 621 702 383 884 945 856 617 618 1009
761 882 483 894 1155 1156 2137 888 1909
891 892 883 2084 2135 1366 1668 1919
1421 1422 1643 2134 2705 1766 1678
1681 1912 1913 2434 2136 2138
2472

Measuring Instrumentation use Measuring Instruments

Measuring Instruments

620 381 162 283 164 375 376 377 378 889
1300 1491 282 383 374 885 616 887 1418 1669
1670 1671 382 893 1264 1665 886 1417 1919
1910 1911 1672 1673 1404 1416 2137 1939
2141 1682 2723 1414 1676 2157 2339
2541 1674 1776 2359
2721 1914 2126 2519
2574 2346 2559
2466

Measuring Techniques use Measurement Techniques

Mechanical Admittance

1610 1891 1855 2657

Mechanical Drives

1272 1273 2064
1462
2192

Mechanical Elements

1132

Mechanical Impedance

2038 1279

Mechanical Reliability use Reliability

Mechanical Systems

1460 1451 2194 1465 927
1461 1397

Mechanisms

1451 1182 1453 1454 2746 197 78 79
1362 2264 1377 1358 1269
1452 1457 2248
1472 1477
2702

Membranes (Structural Members)

120 91 2276 2657 1879
321

Metal Working

690 2393 1274 6 687 1278 689
1500 2593 1497

Metals

1558

Method of Characteristics

863

Method of Impedance Matching

415

Method of New Quotient

71

Method of Weighted Residuals

2165

Milling (Machining)

1276

Mindlin Theory

1071 1375 1376

Mines (Excavations)

743 944 1665
1925

Minimization Technique

2735

Minimum Weight Design

2671 194

Mining Equipment

682 1773 744
792 944

Missile Launchers

501

Missile Silos

872

Missiles

1160 1161 2144

Abstract

Numbers 1 210 211-413 414-662 663-947 948-1238 1239-1477 1478-1747 1748-1980 1981-2177 2178-2379 2380-2585 2586-2759

Volume 12

Issue 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Modal Analysis										Motorcycles																		
340	491	332	303	1704	2095	236	37	758	589	460	461	462	463	1744				2149										
890	651	1702	1123	2004	2695	696	337	958	679	1743																		
1720	1381	1942	1983			1006	1947	1228	1709																			
1800	2351	2312	2543			2206			2139	Motor Vehicle Noise																		
	2571	2732	2743			2606				2021	2022	793	1264	1495		757	1679											
Modal Constraint Method										2062									1995	2137	2187							
										97																		
Modal Control Technique										Motor Vehicles																		
										786									661	1743	1264	39						
																			1744			199						
Modal Damping																				Motors								
										366									657	310	2161	1382	1633	2685	907	2519		
Modal Superposition Method																												
										1112									2415	186								
Modal Synthesis																				Mountings								
										2124									781	2452		1377	2628					
																			2611				2627					
Modal Tests																				Moving Loads								
										2725									2236	1917	2280	1761	1762	224	225	696	1627	2069
																							1772				985	986
Mode Shapes																												1846
330	921	1062	1073	1144	75	1026	1047	998	119															2316				
1410	1071	1332	1373		2085		1307	1048	1069																			
	1611	1402	2273		2275		2607	1608	1649											Moving Strips								
			2503		2655			2318	2709															75	1588			
										2705																	2398	
Model Testing																				Mufflers								
	1131		1513	734			1167		2209	790	791	792	793	14	15													
			1683																									
Model Tests																				Multi Beam Systems				1596				
use Model Testing																												
Modulus of Elasticity																				Multidegree of Freedom Systems								
										162									2741	1942	2163	2565	366	927				
																			2312									
Monitoring Techniques																				Multistory Buildings								
1940	2161	2162	1173	2154		2356		2358	1439	230	701	972	23	2004	715	706	717	1508	19									
2160						2556			1939	840	2131		1093		2005	716	777	1968										
2360									2359	2000			1143				1507											
Monte Carlo Method																				1503								
2510					1505	1306																						
Moorings																				Musical Instruments								
										2486									2267	532	533							

Abstract											
Numbers	1	210	211	413	414	662	663	947	948	1238	1239
											1477
											1478
											1747
											1748
											1980
											1981
											2177
											2178
											2379
											2380
											2585
											2586
											2759
Volume 12											
Issue	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
											12

[illegible]

Noise Source Identification											
310	1051	492	1643	854	1115	1116	887	888	739		
750	1931	1492		2394		1486	1527	1478	749		
850	2191	2062				2476	1807	1638	2589		
Noise Tolerance											
1310		773		655					1429		
Noise Transmission											
						1527	2658				
Nonconservative Forces											
	1842										
	1852										
Nondestructive Testing											
use Nondestructive Tests											
Nondestructive Tests											
2170	931	1162	2583	2034	2355	946	1677	208	1169		
	2261			2724			2377	1168			
							2547	2348			
							2757	2548			
							2758				
Nonholonomic Systems											
2430											
Nonlinear Analysis											
use Nonlinear Theories											
Nonlinear Damping											
	2712										
Nonlinear Programming											
411						1937	1938				
Nonlinear Response											
190		1054	2065	646	2497	648	1409				
		1094	2755	916		1068					
		1964		1376		2618					
				1576							
Nonlinear Springs											
						1557					
Nonlinear Systems											
1470	1191	822	1943	824	815	1146	1147	2738	1299		
1840	1291	2572	2533		875	1966	1887		2739		
	1601	2742	2713		1715	2566	1957				
							2107				
							2167				
Nonlinear Theories											
320	2381	2562	403	1954	2735				637	1188	1189
470			1713	2604					1207	1198	
2080										2118	
2710											
Nonlinear Vibrations											
		2563									
Nonparametric Identification Technique											
	1291										
Normal Modes											
2730	171		2163	1244	2705	1106	2147	2318	2439		
2750											
Nozzles											
2220						2306		2698	339		
									1639		
									2219		
Nuclear Explosion Damage											
	871	22									
Nuclear Explosion Effects											
	1222	1223								149	
Nuclear Explosions											
860		872	2483	354	355	1136					
		2112			1135						
		2532									
Nuclear Fuel Elements											
								747			
Nuclear Power Plants											
780	181	982	2063	264	265	746	37	438	2599		
980	981		2653			976	2017	2208			
						1236	2607	2608			
						2286					
						2606					
Nuclear Reactor Components											
650	1291	112	2423		1595		37	2578	1629		
940	1611	632			2425		2287		2419		
1930	2271	1602					2427				
2070							2517				
2420							2577				
							2647				
Nuclear Reactor Containment											
		823				2016		828			
						2206					
						2426					

Abstract

Numbers: 1-210 211-413 414-662 663-947 948-1238 1239-1477 1478-1747 1748-1980 1981-2177 2178-2379 2380-2585 2586-2759

Volume 12

Issue: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Nuclear Reactors								Optical Methods									
1290	2422	1083	34		266	437	1518	249							1677		
						1227	2418	899									
						2207			Optimization								
									40	411	1263	194	1405	1336	1468	1229	
Nuclear Reactor Safety								1470	1351		1254	1725	1366		1469		
2420	2421	2422	2423		2577		2419	2590	1471		1314	2625	1946				
								1601									
Nuclear Weapons Effects								Optimum Control Theory									
					2457		149				495	496					
Numerical Analysis								Optimum Design									
	191	1862	1123	284	405	1196	1067	1198	1199								
	571		1463	404		1576	1197	1408		1992	2693	1204	2056	1017	2719		
	1611			1004		2736	2667						1597				
	2531			1464			2697										
							2737			Orthotropism							
											104	2665					
										Oscillation							
												635		327			
														547			
														577			
-O-																	
Oceans								Oscillators									
	241				145	146	147		160	1132		184	2535	1196	867	1188	1189
Off-Highway Vehicles								590	2362				1716		2118		
	271				516		759	2740				2116					
Off-Shore Structures								Oscilloscopes									
1780	261	32	543	934	1775		237	248	979	380							
	1781	1782		1514			897	738	1779	2340							
	2331						1777	828	2019								
								1778	2209								
								2018									
								2428									
Oil Film								-P-									
				1334	1335		1579										
Oil Film Bearings								Packaging									
				1334	1335							646					
Oil Refineries								Packaging Materials									
	723													587			
One-Degree-of-Freedom Systems								Panel-Cavity Response									
	2704							1892						2658			
Open-Containing Media								Panels									
				845				120	1381	592	93	1305	546	837	1098	2499	
Optical Measuring Instruments									1601	822	823	2125	1086	2277	2098	2659	
	1672						1418			2073				2657	2658		
Abstract																	
Numbers:	1	210	211-413	414-662	663-947	948-1238	1239-1477	1478-1747	1748-1980	1981-2177	2178-2379	2380-2585	2586-2759				
Volume 12																	
Issue:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					

Parameter Identification Technique												Photoelastic Analysis											
920	651	192	193	484	2365	1466	267	268	2169			2152	613		1926								
	1201	712	933	994	2405	1536	437	1718															
		922	1203	1434		1766	1467	1938															
		2742	2373			2026	2027	1958															
		2743				2266	2367	1968															
							2567	2028															
							2617	2168															
							2678																
Parametric Excitation												Piezoelectric Transducers											
951	2712		2114			366	2707					620	2341		1863								
1371												2140											
2061																							
Parametric Response												Piezoelectricity											
						996		649				2140	1651	1652									2579
Parametric Vibration												Pile Driving											
	2163	2164																					
Passive Isolation												Pile Structures											
990	2242											1280		2013	724		246	247	248	249			979
Pasternak Foundations												Pipe Joints											
									2069								2674						
Pattern Recognition Techniques												Pipelines											
1921												250		252	1083	1084	835	836	2507	2288	29		
Pavements												2090		2092	1873			1626		2678	899		
2170	2332		2014											2292	2513								
Pendulums												Pipes (Tubes)											
			1414		1416							1380	2291	1082	1623	834	1625	1596	297	1628	729		
Periodic Excitation												1510		1872	2293	1624	2675	2506	1627	2508	1379		
1050	41			1724	1055	1056	647					2290		2272	2673	2674		2676	2677		1509		
1650					2535	1986	1457														2089		
2710							1867														2289		
Periodic Response												Piping Systems											
	272	1363	284	1575	1616	1147		589				650	111	112	1083		2465	2286	2287	878	1629		
	532	1593	974	1605	2586	1887		1599				780	2091	2262					2427	2418			
	1132	1703	1254	1725								2510	2301										
	1952	2113		2265								Pistons											
Periodic Structures												1991									669		
1731	1402	1483			2706	1607		2749				Plane Mechanisms											
2622																		636	2557				
Perturbation Theory												Plastic Deformation											
1702			204	1575	1186	187		2179				Plastic Properties											
2362						807															1378		
						2367																	
						2497																	1859
Abstract Numbers												Volume 12											
1	210	211	413	414	662	663	947	948	1238	1239	1477	1478	1747	1748	1980	1981	2177	2178	2379	2380	2585	2586	2759
Issue												12											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12												

Plastics

2360 2754 2547 1559

Plates

100 101 102 103 94 95 96 97 328 99
170 121 122 323 104 105 106 327 548 329
550 171 322 343 324 325 326 547 1058 549
900 251 412 553 554 555 826 827 1068 1059
1060 551 552 1063 824 825 1056 937 1108 1069
1090 1061 1062 1073 1064 1055 1066 1057 1608 1609
1610 1071 1072 1603 1604 1065 1376 1067 1858 1859
1860 1241 1602 1863 1864 1115 1606 1117 2078 2079
2080 1761 1762 2083 1904 1375 1856 1377 2248 2279
2280 1861 1862 2283 2074 1605 1896 1607 2278 2669
2320 2081 2082 2663 2084 1805 2016 1657 2668
2500 2281 2282 2664 1855 2046 1857
2630 2631 2632 1865 2076 1887
2660 2661 2662 2045 2146 2077
2670 2075 2666 2477
2665 2667

Pneumatic Isolators

2041 12 2466 2247

Pneumatic Machine Drives

1462

Pneumatic Springs

1570 1322

Pneumatic Tires

1027

Point Source Excitation

1864

Polymers

885

Porous Materials

1820 2261 1024 155 1816 1817

Power Plants (Facilities)

use Electric Power Plants

Power Series Method

1384

Power Spectra

634 2119

Power Transmission Belts

1589

Power Transmission Systems

660 1 183 964 2485 1346 1157 1268 1269
1270 1271 963 2194 1356 1267 2718 1349
1941 1759
2171

Prediction Techniques

1150

Presses

133 2178 789
373
2593

Pressure Vessels

34 435 436 2418
2204 2205 1776
2206

Printing

1392 2039

Probability Density Function

2211 1965

Probability Theory

1200 924 1465

Proceedings

410 201 932 933 934 655 656 1477
2370 931 1222 1223 1224 935 936
2171 2172 2173
2371 2372 2373
2751

Projectile

622

Propellants

60 61

Propeller Blades

2381 2474 2635 2249

Propeller Induced Excitation

2216 667 49
479

Propeller Noise

2700 483 425 1528 1109
2613 515 2699

Propulsion Systems

2440

Abstract

Numbers: 1 210 211-413 414-662 663-947 948-1238 1239-1477 1478-1747 1748-1980 1981-2177 2178-2379 2380-2585 2586 2759

Volume 12

Issue: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Protective Shelters

760 871 22

Pseudo Force Technique

2735

Pulse Compression Techniques

885

Pulse Excitation

240 1403 1624

2490

1629

2089

Pulse Shaping Techniques

1944

Pumps

220 2391 2392 673 674 5

1317 1368 1259

1587 1438 2159

Pyrotechnic Shock Environment

623

-Q-**Quadratic Damping**

2715

Quartz Resonators

170 171

169

-R-**Racks**

747

Radiation Efficiency Method

1051

Radioactive Materials

1564

Rail Transportation

750 751 752 753 754 1145 1736

718 719

770 771 772 773

2020

Railroad Cars

750

2433

275 46 1297 1268

285 286

1325 1296

1785 2436

Railroad Tracks

262 283 2434 795

272

282

Railroad Trains

70 2142 273 274 225 276 1298 749

245 616

275

1295

Railroad Transportation

use Rail Transportation

Railroad Vehicles

use Railroad Trains

Rails

use Railroad Tracks

Railway Vehicles

use Railroad Trains

Railway Wheels

70

989

Random Decrement Technique

491

Random Excitation

40 401 1592 94 185 406 1647 1188 389

530 591 184 495 2116 2707 2648 1139

1950 1594 1465 1569

2150 1609

2729

Random Loads

2538

Random Parameters

1181

1194

Random Response

1200

1873

1787 1158

Random Vibration

530 2151

1083

156 1377 388 2119

2431 2533

1888

Abstract

Numbers: 1-210 211-413 414-662 663-947 948-1238 1239-1477 1478-1747 1748-1980 1981-2177 2178-2379 2380-2585 2586-2759

Volume 12

Issue: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Response Spectra

2527 1648

Retaining Walls

342 734 1095

Reverberation Chambers

1112 1385

Reviews

200 391 42 203 204 205 206 207 938 1229
940 411 202 413 1974 1225 396 657 1228 1729
2580 941 412 923 2174 1735 1226 937 1738 1739
1731 942 943 2584 1975 1736 1227 1978
2581 1732 1733 2754 2175 1976 1737
2582 1973 2375 2176 1977
2752 2583 2755
2753

Ride Dynamics

280 461 42 1973 2024 66 498
460 2211 462 1788

Rigid Rotors

1481 1035 2057

Ring Springs

1337

Rings

1622 1483 1104 2125 2716 1858 1839
2505

Ritz Method

1591 1062 1373 2164 1608
1072 2664

Road Roughness

40 281 2524 1787 459

Roads (Pavements)

1772

Road Tests (Ride Dynamics)

use Ride Dynamics

Rocket Launching

768

Rocks

379

Rods

2490 2271 82 83 194 665 2647 538 539
2471 313 1658 1049

1839

1929

2489

Roller Bearings

2480 1032 1336 518 519
2192 1829

Rolling Contact Bearings

use Antifriction Bearings

Rolling Friction

1911 693 45 1668

Roofs

560

700

Rooms

1190 971 2694

Rotary Compressors

1983 948

Rotary Inertia Effects

use Rotatory Inertia Effects

Rotary Presses

2039

Rotary Wings

2251 2232 1813 2474 126 2458 2619
2033 2386
2233

Rotating Structures

330 1981 1252 663 4 665 2586 417 1408 819
960 1482 1253 414 2505 1587 2638 959
2380 2652 1373 1174 2715 1369
1433 1254 1939
1463 1434 2039
1703 1694
2753 2184

Rotational Response

2197

Abstract

Numbers. 1-210 211-413 414-662 663-947 948-1238 1239-1477 1478 1747 1748 1980 1981 2177 2178 2379 2380 2585 2586 2759

Volume 12

Issue. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Rotatory Inertia Effects

121	1843	825	816	797	1848	1609
551		1375				1849
1071		1595				1859
1861		2115				
2471						

Rotor Bearing Systems

1250	1251	2	1033	784	1985	306	307	1748	309
1480		1752	2383	1034		416	517	2478	1239
1750		2182				956	957		1249
2480						1176	1177		2179
						2056	2587		

Rotor Blades

1330	71	1022	304	305		1178	1029
2050	211	1572	1574			2468	
	1331		2374				
	1811						

Rotor Blades (Rotary Wings)

use Rotary Wings

Rotor-Induced Vibration

300	2242	1554
-----	------	------

Rotors (Machine Elements)

630	951	952	3	124	125	126	177	178	219
950	961	962	123	214	415	176	217	218	949
960	1041	1242	213	414	665	526	1257	538	959
1240	1241	1482	953	664	955	666	1447	958	1239
1330	1331	1982	1243	904	1035	806	1937	1938	1309
1480	1481	2182	1433	954	1245	1176	2057	2458	1409
1750	1751		1983	1174	1445	1246	2347	2558	1749
2010	2181		2183	1244	1755	1446	2387	2728	2559
2040	2521		2753	1654	2055	1756	2587		
2180	2751			1734	2385	1986			
2390				2384		2386			

Rubber

use Elastomers

Rules (Instructions)

662	125
-----	-----

Runge-Kutta Method

664	405
-----	-----

Abstract

Numbers	1	210	211	413	414	662	663	947	948	1238	1239	1477	1478	1747	1748	1980	1981	2177	2178	2379	2380	2585	2586	2759
---------	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

Volume 12

Issue	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
-------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----

-S-

Safety (Nuclear Reactors)

2510

Safety Belts

use Seat Belts

Safety Restraint Systems

270	451	452	1563	1784	445	447	448	449
450	1561	1562	1783			1707		1519
	1741	1742						1799

Sand

390	861	362				1118	259
							389

Sandwich Laminates

use Sandwich Structures

Sandwich Panelsuse Panels
Sandwich Structures**Sandwich Structures**

412	314	2716	937
1592			

Satellite Antennas

use Spacecraft Antennas

Satellites

2620	1003	1004
2750		

Saws

691	692	2476	1727
1311		2477	

Scaling

2450	901	902	2555	626	999
	1431				1929

Screws

1835

Seals (Stoppers)

1370	2645	2646	1587	1368	1369
------	------	------	------	------	------

Seat Belts

270	991	1742	1783
-----	-----	------	------

Secondary Waves
341

Seismic Analysis
2310

Seismic Barriers

Seismic Design

700	261	342	243	364	705	36	227	708	249
710	821	702	703	924	735	706	717	778	779
870	1191	832	713	1504	745	746	917	828	899
1600	1511	912	723	2004	915	776	2017	858	919
1831	2372	823	2464	925	926	2607	918	959	
	2462	833	2684	935	976		1598	1999	
		923		1235	1236		1768	2109	
		933		2295	1626		2008		
		1953			2596		2498		
		2003			2606		2608		

Seismic Detection

134 355
354

Seismic Excitation

860	981	152	863	724	935	2496	747	118	119
1770	2311	172	893	894	975		867	778	869
2530	2531	232	1083	934	1625		917	968	2529
2600		832		1704			977	1518	
		922		1774			1077	2108	
		2292		2744			1507	2528	
		2562					2107		
		2732							

Seismic Isolation

2462 2463 2464 2465 1019

Seismic Response

250	701	242	23	24	235	226	117	698	709
780	711	402	253	254	255	716	837	828	729
840	841	712	543	584	715	836	897	898	839
980	901	722	583	704	725	1766	1137	978	969
1290	1101	1872	723	714	745	1886	1767	1098	1099
1510	2001	2002	943	1054	835	2006	2167	1508	1769
1920	2091	2092	1503	1854	1765	2526	2197	1598	2309
2000	2131	2672	1853	2274			2427	1768	2499
2070	2601		1873				2527	1968	
2090			1923				2747	1998	
			2413					2098	
			2553					2198	
								2518	
								2598	

Seismic Response Spectra

870 151 702 824 737 858 2109
1511 912 918
1942 1648
1998

Seismic Waves

341 2112 383 865 356 868 859
863 866
913

Seismometers

1676

Self-Excited Vibrations

1321 312 673 2064 966 1397 1278 1469
2392 953 2254 2476 2507
963 2616
2746

Semitrailers

1294

Servomechanisms

1440 562

Shaft Couplings

905

Shafts

2380 1 182 183 417 608
1421 212 1753 2387 1658
1752 2728
2482

Shafts (Machine Elements)

1981 1042 953 954 2025 666 1157 668
906 1247 1248
1176 2347 1268
2178
2588

Shakers

1923 2425 2146

Shear Modulus

370

Shear Strength

390 823 368

Shear Wave Propagation Technique

863

Abstract

Numbers: 1 210 211-413 414-882 883-947 948-1238 1239-1477 1478-1747 1748-1980 1981-2177 2178-2379 2380-2585 2586-2759

Volume 12

Issue 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Shells

110 331 332 343 334 1075 556 107 108 109
 820 1611 1082 1613 1074 1515 1616 557 828 829
 830 1621 1612 2503 1614 1615 1866 1077 1078 1079
 1620 1871 1652 2284 2045 2006 1617 1378 1869
 1870 2491 2502 2504 2085 2046 1867 1618
 2501 2582 2584 2125 2086 2357 1628
 2671 2285 1868
 2415 2578

Shock Resistant Design

2719

Shock Response

1533 1225 646 2307
 2175

Shock Response Spectra

1732 364 1436 579

Shells of Revolution

1080 1079

Shock Tests

561 623 1455 1436 1907 1908 1159
 633 1905
 1693

Ship Hulls

1531 2215 2216 49

Shock Tube Tests

1907 768

Shipboard Equipment Response

501 1287

561

Shock Wave Propagation

351 352 83 154 155 296 577 578 1629
 571 153 574 1645 576 1927
 911 1393 1644 1925 1646
 1874 2306

Shipboard Machinery

1169

Shipping Containers

1564 1595

Shock Wave Propagation Technique

260

Ships

1530 1301 762 2214 465 466 47 48 1529
 2370 1531 1302 207 1528 1699
 2440 2441 547 2438 2369
 1947 2439

Shock Wave Reflection

2675

Shock Waves

353 1394 535 948
 2703 575

Shock Absorbers

2470 411 1253 785 789
 1325 2039
 2719

Signal Processing Techniques

2162 1436 1888 1389
 1456

Shock Excitation

150 1012 2053 1015 2489

Signature Analysis

1291 205 1436
 2161

Shock Isolation

941 782 646

Silencers

2102 297 788

Shock Isolators

501 497

Silos (Missile)

use Missile Silos

Shock Loads

use Shock Excitation

Shock Measurement

use Measurement Techniques
 Shock Response

Simulation

460 1131 392 393 184 455 1096 1167 1688 1549
 490 1191 632 1183 634 545 1136 1307 2429
 1461 872 1223 894 1095 1166

Abstract

Numbers: 1 210 211-413 414-662 663-947 948-1238 1239-1477 1478-1747 1748-1980 1981-2177 2178-2379 2380-2585 2586-2759

Volume 12

Issue 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Simulation (continued)

2111 1462 1473 1674 1135
2441 2492 2694 1325
1455
1555

Single Degree of Freedom Systems

2731 1452

867
2167

1889

Skateboards

1525

Skew Plates

1071 1862
1861

Skid Resistance

510 983

Skin-Stringer Method

2278

Skin (Structural Members)

2297

Slabs

1412 1154

Sleeve Bearings

2387

1339

Slider Bearings

1340

1037

Slip Amplitude

1327 38

Slip Damping

2475

Slip Joints

2003

Sloshing

831 2504 1866 1777 1518
981 2528

Soil Compacting

2201 243 1285

Soils

240 241 242 243 244 875 246 27 238 239
360 391 363 2015 1886 237 358 359
370 861 387 368 369
897 898 409
1118 1079

Solar Arrays

1006
2276

Solid Propellant Rockets

109

Sommerfeld Number

1830 1423

Sonic Boom

2374 1545 2177 2378 129
2694

Sound Attenuation

1540 1091 1632 884 145 1117 1118 369
1710 1641 559
1129

Sound Generation

1730 2381 857
1257

Sound Insulation

use Acoustic Insulation

Sound Level Meters

611 612 2573

Sound Measurement

350

Sound Power Levels

1385

Sound Pressure Levels

873 35 139
883 1385

Sound Pressures

1881

Sound Propagation

2100 1631 1632 143 114 1865 1106 1087 1128
2291 2682 1123 2294 1875 2096 1107
2701 2514 2095 1877
2515 2097

Abstract

Numbers 1 210 211 413 414 662 663 947 948 1238 1239 1477 1478 1747 1748 1980 1981 2177 2178 2379 2380 2585 2586 2759

Volume 12

Issue 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Sound Reflection
140 1124 1125 1108

Sound Transducers
1682 1419

Sound Transmission
2300 851 1892 753 844 195 1126 1107 848 339
1831 345 1127 1108 989
2621 1085 1639
2235 2029
2379

Sound Transmission Loss
2301 137 1818

Sound Waves
1882 1104 145 146 147 148 559
2682 1804 335 336 347 2679
346 847
1386
2696

Space-Frequency Equivalence
1430

Space Shuttles
490 488 489
2620

Space Stations
60 61

Spacecraft
490 491 2322 2173 1714 295 296 1947 488 59
2620 2371 2622 2363 1005 996 2237 2238 489
2621 1555 1006 2277 649
1815 2236
2235

Spacecraft Antennas
2123

Spacecraft Components
492 1003 1004

Spacecraft Launching
488

Spacecraft Simulation
1697

Specifications
661 1793 36

Spectral Analysis
use Spectrum Analysis

Spectral Densities
2561

Spectral Energy Distribution Techniques
2722 634 2666 1647 1778
1888

Spectrum Analysis
180 2211 1782 1403 364 175 1666 1197 1838 1389
360 2133 2005 2156 2358 1779
1909

Spectrum Analyzers
2342 2343
2723

Spheres
1881 564 869

Spherical Shells
2503 1074 1075 2086 108
1378

Spline Technique
2275

Spools
219

Spring Constants
1334 1335 2637

Spring-Mass Systems
use Mass-Spring Systems

Springs
2633 2634 497 508 509
2653 1837 2248 1689

Springs (Elastic)
794 1025

Spur Gears
2642 1343 2255 2256 2257 1038 1579

Squeeze Film Bearings
520 2751 2 784 805 1036 1827 1748
1035 2057 2478

Abstract
Numbers 1 210 211 413 414 662 663 947 948 1238 1239 1477 1478 1747 1748 1980 1981 2177 2178 2379 2380 2585 2586 2759

Volume 12

Issue 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

2253	1354	1036	2478	1409
	1654			

Stability

220	1031	652	353	594	185	96	307	268	309
400	1251	1482	1463	1374	215	306	647	1298	829
540	1601	1612	1623	2114	275	656	987	1398	1309
830		1842			1025	1246	1867		1949
1050					1525	1786			
1760					1795	2056			
					1815				
					1985				

Stability Analysis

Stability Methods			
592	984	365	

Stalling

2181 2048

Standards

use Standards and Codes

Standards and Codes

[illegible]

Statistical Analysis

[illegible]Statistical Energy Analysis
2621

Statistical Energy Methods	1714	765	766	1818
		2235		
		2525		

Statistical Linearization

2320 286

Steady State Excitation

use Periodic Excitation

Steady-State Response
use Periodic Response

Steam Generators use Boilers

Steam Hammer
111

Steam Turbines

217 218

Steel

1600	1054	545	506	2127	709
1900			846		839
					1559
					2309

Steering Gear

1566 1567
1707

Stick-Slip Excitation

2047

Stick-Slip Response

963 367

Stiffened Panels

2277

Stiffened Plates

103	1066	1608
		2278

Stiffened Shells

2671	1515	557 1868
------	------	----------

Stiffness

711 1033 1034 2025 666 1509

Stiffness Coefficients

1240	72	2163	394	2125	1036	247	2638	9
1250			804	2625		2267		1339
1830			1244					
2070			2164					
2480			2314					
			2434					
			2534					

Stiffness Methods

642

Abstract

Numbers 1 210 211-413 414-662 663-947 948-1238 1239-1477 1478-1747 1748-1980 1981-2177 2178-2379 2380-2585 2586-2759

Volume 12

Issue	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
-------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----

Stochastic Processes

1181 1572 253 634 406 1647 1468 909
1511 824 1716 1498 919
2561 2609
2739

Storage Tanks

820 831 722 833 2504 1077 1019
981 832 1777

Stress Waves

588

Strings

530 531 312 533 94 815 1588
532

Structural Components

use Structural Members

Structural Dynamic Response

1068

Structural Elements

use Structural Members

Structural Members

120 121 573 206 1117 838 2499
340 341 2177 2518
1660 841
1890 1101
2110 1731

Structural Response

583

878

Structural Synthesis

921

786

Structure-Borne Noise

850 752 1913

2038

Strudl (Computer Program)

1209

Subharmonic Oscillations

1713

Submarines

1614

Submerged Structures

1611 1622 2703 335 556 1737 2668
1851 2016 2077
2501 2076
2086

Substructure Coupling

use Component Mode Synthesis

Substructuring Methods

2050 2011 942 2733 2124 1185 2098 1079
1702 1649
2499
2709

Subway Railways

1736

Supersonic Aircraft

1546 1547

Supports

1510 1341 2603 1509

Surface Effect Machines

1521 1302
2441

Surface Roughness

2431 1984 348 349
2641 2524

Surges

1262 673

Surveys

use Reviews

Suspension Bridges

1143 1764 695 16 1998
226

Suspension Systems (Vehicles)

10 11 272 503 1324 495 786 1297 498 459
280 1571 502 2043 2245 1326 508 499
990 1522 2213 1568 1569
1570 2142

Symposia

use Proceedings

Abstract

Numbers: 1-210 211-413 414-662 663-947 948-1238 1239-1477 1478-1747 1748-1980 1981-2177 2178-2379 2380-2585 2586-2759

Volume 12

Issue: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Synchronous Motors

2586 1398
2168

System Identification Techniques

1201 972 2193 24 1776 497 408 1719
1291 1202 1054 1966 1507 2108 2199
2741 2366 1767
2566 1967

T

Tanks (Combat Vehicles)

271

Tanks (Containers)

820 831 2285 2626

Tape Drives

2590

Tape Recorders

2398

Temperature Effects (Excitation)

use Thermal Excitation

Temperature Effects (Other Than Excitation)

326

Tensile Strength

2268

Tension Data

2486

Test Data

use Experimental Data

Test Equipment and Instrumentation

1690 1691 1692 1693 44 385 1906 1427 208 1689
1920 1922 2143 244 1905 1907 1428
2142 1925 2147 1908
2145 2607 2148

Test Facilities

1550 881 612 973 1164 1165 386 1157 1688 2349
2350 2552 1163 1684 1355 726 1687 1928 2549
2550 1683 1924 896 1927

Abstract

Numbers 1 210 211 413 414 662 663 947 948 1238 1239 1477 1478 1747 1748 1980 1981 2177 2178 2379 2380 2585 2586 2759

Volume 12

Issue 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Test Facilities (continued)

1923 2144 1166
2574 1426
2694

Test Fixtures

use Test Facilities

Test Instrumentation

use Test Equipment and Instrumentation

Test Models

902 2123 285 626 2047
2352 1015

Test Stands

173 2554 2545 1157 2149
183

Testing Apparatus

use Test Equipment and Instrumentation

Testing Equipment

use Test Equipment and Instrumentation

Testing Instrumentation

use Test Equipment and Instrumentation

Testing Machines

use Test Equipment and Instrumentation

Testing Techniques

390 601 172 203 174 285 536 387 28 899
760 1161 1162 623 614 625 716 487 58 1159
900 2151 1232 1233 624 895 1686 617 208 1429
1160 2351 2172 1693 1694 1005 1696 1677 318 1919
1430 1733 1535 1926 1697 898
2150 1913 1685 2146 1917 1158
2553 1695 2546 2377 2158
2607 2608

Textile Looms

1366

Thermal Excitation

810 1481 232 1653 587
827
1607

Thickness Effects

use Geometric Effects

Three Dimensional Problems

2269

Thrust Bearings

801

1341

Tilting Pad Bearings

806 517
1576

309

Time-Dependent Excitation

1971

Time-Dependent Parameters

1631 1632 423 2024
2163 2164

Time Domain

2431

Time Domain Method

1210 411 922 1214 265 176 1948 1109
491 2112 1964 1959
2731 2162
2741

Timoshenko Theory

1850 541 2072 1593 84 86 1847 1749
544 1849

Tire Characteristics

301

1825

1668

Tires

510 511 462 2435 1026 1027 68 69
1690 1691 512 1826 1668 459
1911 1692 1669

Tools

2154

379

Torque

1670 1421 663 886 377

Torsion Bars

2634

Torsional Excitation

417 1658

Torsional Response

721 1143 524 2035 957 2109
2413 2017

Torsional Vibration

540 71 952 1633 1994 1405 796 177 418 19
221 1422 906 427 428 669
1981 1652 1406 1347 538 1049
2121 1832 668
2251 2052 1258
2341 2488

Torsional Waves

2490

Towed Bodies

use Towed Systems

Towed Systems

1851

Towed Vehicles

2438

Towers

1620 1621 32 543 434 1515 1986 1618 1619
723 2006 1769

Towing Cables

534

Tracked Vehicles

990 271 1522 896 988

Tractors

742 743 464
2212 1294
1994

Traffic Induced Vibrations

970 231 1772 2246 968
2412

Traffic Noise

770 231 62 773 2524 2575 406 567 568 659
970 771 772 1293 616 1007 1008 769
1120 971 902 1736 1679
2200 1962 2036 1819
2302 2576 2609

Trailers

2245 1526

Trains

use Railroad Trains

Abstract

Numbers 1 210 211-413 414-662 663-947 948-1238 1239 1477 1478 1747 1748-1980 1981 2177 2178 2379 2380 2585 2586 2759

Volume 12

Issue 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Turbocompressors

419

Turbofan Engines

2521

216 1757 2188 2389
1256 2187 2388

Turbomachinery

680 811 2752
1170

214 215 806 677 678 679
694 525 2366 1258 1259
2555 1439

Turbomachinery Blades

2051 2472 73 2054
303
1733

797 1028 1329
1328

Turbulence

1830 2521 202 1724
1812

2647 108 2479
2509

Two-Degree of Freedom Systems

877 2719

-U-

Ultrasonic Techniques

2542 2133 1934
2583

2158

Ultrasonic Tests

use Testing Techniques

Unbalanced Mass Response

1250 2 1893 2044
2010 2383
2180

416 1247 949
2057 2319
2297

Underground Explosions

2112 2483 354 355
2532

Underground Structures

250 251 252 1873
2090 2092 2673
2292

835 836 1627 29
1625 1626 729

Underwater Explosions

873 535 207

Underwater Pipelines

2513

2288

Underwater Sound

140 141 142 143 144 145 346 147 148 849
1130 381 1642 873 384 195 1126 167 848 1129
2100 1641 1682 1123 1124 345 847 1128
2691 2132 2513 565 1127 1218
2692 2583 575
1125

Universal Joints

1893

Urban Noise

128

-V-

Valves

1440 2063 814 1045 1586 2507
2483 1044 1585
1935

Variable Cross Section

330 1241 2652 213 84 115 86 2097 1858 549
1240 1591 544 555 1856
2281 664 1605
2661 2664 2275

Variable Material Properties

1890 2281 1423 664 326 1247 428
2660 2651 2114

Variable Speed Drives

2481

Variational Methods

2012 1644 2078 1949

V-Belts

1589

Velocity Control

221

Ventilation

137

Abstract

Numbers 1 210 211-413 414-662 663-947 948-1238 1239 1477 1478 1747 1748 1980 1981 2177 2178 2379 2380 2585 2586 2759

Volume 12

Issue 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Vibrating Foundations
2012 233 727 2009
2603

Vibrating Structures
610 132 1283 324 565 316 1237 1138 1319
1282 1423 2114 1997 1238
2117

Vibration Absorbers
use Vibration Absorption (Equipment)

Vibration Absorption (Equipment)
1321 1316 1317
1496

Vibration Analyzers
890 1931 1413 2539
2160

Vibration Control
50 781 932 13 964 1165 1166 997 668 599
200 1141 1312 1383 1224 2375 1286 1287 1738 789
1260 1991 1633 1254 2625 1496 1367 1758 1239
2240 1773 1264 2066 1457 2088 1279
2350 2243 1944 2216 1897
2643 2194 2226
2324 2246
2326

Vibration Dampers
1405 1407 298 1019
418
598
1318

Vibration Damping
1100 2231 82 373 1895 596 427 308 879
2620 2322 1323 2315 1406 557 2328 2329
1733 2325 1777
1753 2607
2273

Vibration Effects
1009

Vibration Excitation
1140 1012 493 494 1045 2756 1367 718 719
1312 593 1014 2007 1039
1313 1314 2239
1333

Vibration Frequencies
2079

Vibration Generation
1730 1391 2257

Vibration Isolation
2320 681 2242 1023 2464 785 776 2247 2038 2469
2630 941 2462 2624 2465 2467 2328
2041 2632 2468
2631

Vibration Isolators
500 411 782 13 784 595 2466 777 1319
1020 781 1322 2623
1320 1231
2040

Vibration Measurement
610 661 182 2313 164 2135 166 2227 888 1909
1580 2141 2472 2543 2084 1156 2757 2058 2019
2201 2134 1776 2758 2539
2544 2136
2186
2346

Vibration Meters
374

Vibration Monitoring
903 678 2559

Vibration Prediction
2412

Vibration Probes
1930 2559

Vibration Reduction
use Vibration Control

Vibration Resonance
use Natural Frequencies

Vibration Response
30 91 102 223 954 1225 326 827 118
910 1061 1502 403 2594 1515 656 1857 308
1140 1361 1063 2115 956 2667 458
1590 1651 1733 2285 2118
2120 2621 1863 2385
2370 2053 2685
2500 2273

Vibration Response Spectra
2561

Abstract												
Numbers	1 210	211 413	414 662	663 947	948 1238	1239 1477	1478 1747	1748 1980	1981 2177	2178 2379	2380 2585	2586 2759
Volume 12												
Issue	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Vibration Signatures

175

Vibration Source Identification

492 1643

Vibration Spectra

use Vibration Response Spectra

Vibration Tests

1800 2151 1502 1693 2484 1165 156 2607 388 1929

2230 1922 2143 2145 1896

2440 2425

2550

Vibration Tolerance

1311 773 65

655

Vibration Transducers

2344 2345

Vibration Tuning

1316 1317 1318

Vibrators (Machinery)

2400 1891 263 1284 1285 386 1997 1398 1499

2410 2401 643 1734 2145 2396 2407 2398 2399

1283 2395 2406 2408 2409

2405

Vibratory Conveyors

use Vibrators (Machinery)

Materials Handling Equipment

Vibratory Techniques

1110 1501 1173 2594 1497 1168

2351 2203 2724 1747

Vibratory Tools

1400 1401 1314 1399

2239

Viscoelastic Core-Containing Media

1592 1064 2716

Viscoelastic Damping

410 601 313 594 1896 1599

600 2323 1064 2716

2324

Viscoelastic Foundations

1860

2280

Viscoelastic Media

1850 2711 1663 1664

1903 1904

1953

Viscoelastic Properties

1662 1153 2065

2082

2692

Viscoelasticity

310 1137 879

Viscometers

2126

Viscoplastic Properties

2131 1154

Viscosity

1422

Viscous Damping

1021 1482 2273 1594 1017 2708 369

2271 2592 1147

2321 2577

2591

Vortex-Induced Excitation

2428

Vortex-Induced Vibration

476 2087

Vortex Shedding

1090 365 2428

Vulnerability

1205

.W.

Walls

1120 711 342 843 844 1085 266 837 2098 119

1381 1092 1093 1094 1095 1096 857

1853 2295 1097

1117

Abstract

Numbers. 1-210 211-413 414-662 663-947 948-1238 1239-1477 1478-1747 1748-1980 1981-2177 2178-2379 2380-2585 2586-2759

Volume 12

Issue 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Water Towers
722

Water Waves

241 32 1513 2215 1516 738 639
401 2605 908 979
1781 1778 1529
2018 1779
2369
2439

Wave Attenuation

357 859

Wave Diffraction

341 1113 1634 1635 2696 1677 348 159
1883 2736 2737 2338 349
2303 629
2099
2369

Wave Energy

1516

Wave Equation

142

Waveguide Analysis

91 1904 2695 1117 638

Wave Number

use Frequency

Wave Propagation

640 1871 1952 1903 1664 335 146 637 148 559
1180 2711 2112 2093 1904 346 1387 578 639
2152 2094 356 1717 908 1839
2682 1976 2737 1388 2679
2516 1878
2736 1978

Wave Reflection

2490 564 147

Wave Scattering

2690 866

Weapons Systems

1202 896

Wear

1132 1364 628

Weighted Residual Technique
1964

Welded Joints

2261 344 2418
2331

Wheel Shimmy

1826

Wheels

1670 795 886 377
1825 1326

Wheelsets

284 285 1789

Whirling

1480 1 1752 2253 874 426 417 1338
951 2042 2044 666 667 1348
1481 2636
2611

Wind-Induced Excitation

20 721 232 433 934 695 1306 477 968 1619
560 1431 972 763 1704 1505 1746 1407 1618 2619
720 1621 1052 973 2224 1535 1986 1967 1688
1620 1781 1502 1143 1745 2226 2228
1870 2241 2222 2005 2748
2030 2411 2732 2225
2240 2485

Wind Tunnel Tests

50 51 1502 1143 74 1535 1166 767 988 1539
490 1331 1532 1303 1224 1545 1256 1547 1158
1520 1431 2232 1543 1694 1915 1686 1687 1808
1620 2551 2352 1794
2450 1914
2700

Wind Tunnels

2552 173 1164 2549
1163

Wind Turbines

2250 2251 2252 2185 1986 2689
2520 2186

Windows

1381 845 2296

Wing Stores

50 2451 1532 1655 767 998 1539
2230 2452 2627 2628 2229

Abstract

Numbers: 1-210 211-413 414-862 863-947 948-1238 1239-1477 1478-1747 1748-1980 1981-2177 2178-2379 2380-2585 2586-2759

Volume 12

Issue: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Winkler Foundations
1842

2069

-Y-

Wire

536 537

Yarn Spinning

1838

Wire Stranding Machinery
693

Yarns

1838

Abstract

Numbers 1-210 211-413 414-662 663-947 948-1238 1239-1477 1478-1747 1748-1980 1981-2177 2178-2379 2380-2585 2586-2759

Volume 12

Issue 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

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INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF NONLINEAR MECHANICS Pergamon Press, Inc. Maxwell House, Fairview Park Elmsford, NY 10523	Intl. J. Nonlin. Mech.	JOURNAL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE Pergamon Press, Inc. Maxwell House, Fairview Park Elmsford, NY 10523	J. Franklin Inst.
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR NUMERICAL METHODS IN ENGINEERING John Wiley and Sons, Ltd. 605 Third Ave. New York, NY 10016	Intl. J. Numer. Methods Engr.	JOURNAL OF HYDRONAUTICS American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics 1290 Avenue of the Americas New York, NY 10019	J. Hydro- nautics
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR NUMERICAL AND ANALYTICAL METHODS IN GEOMECHANICS John Wiley and Sons, Ltd. Baffins Lane Chichester, Sussex, UK	Intl. J. Numer. Anal. Methods Geomech.	JOURNAL OF THE INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERS, AUSTRALIA Science House, 157 Gloucester Sydney, Australia 2000	J. Inst. Engr.. Austral.
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOLIDS AND STRUCTURES Pergamon Press, Inc. Maxwell House, Fairview Park Elmsford, NY 10523	Intl. J. Solids Struc.	JOURNAL OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING SCIENCE Institution of Mechanical Engineers 1 Birdcage Walk, Westminster London SW1 H9, UK	J. Mech. Engr. Sci.
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF VEHICLE DESIGN The International Assoc. of Vehicle Design The Open University, Walton Hall Milton Keys MK7 6AA, UK	Intl. J. Vehicle Des.	JOURNAL OF THE MECHANICS AND PHYSICS OF SOLIDS Pergamon Press, Inc. Maxwell House, Fairview Park Elmsford, NY 10523	J. Mech. Phys. Solids
ISRAEL JOURNAL OF TECHNOLOGY Weizmann Science Press of Israel Box 801 Jerusalem, Israel	Israel J. Tech.	JOURNAL OF PHYSICS E. (SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS) American Institute of Physics 335 East 45th St. New York, NY 10017	J. Phys. E. (Sci. Instr.)
JOURNAL OF THE ACOUSTICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA American Institute of Physics 335 E. 45th St. New York, NY 10010	J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.	JOURNAL OF SHIP RESEARCH Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers 20th and Northampton Sts. Easton, PA 18042	J. Ship Res.
JOURNAL OF AIRCRAFT American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics 1290 Avenue of the Americas New York, NY 10019	J. Aircraft	JOURNAL OF SOUND AND VIBRATION Academic Press 111 Fifth Ave. New York, NY 10019	J. Sound Vib.

PUBLICATION AND ADDRESS	ABBREVIATION	PUBLICATION AND ADDRESS	ABBREVIATION
JOURNAL OF SPACECRAFT AND ROCKETS American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics 1290 Avenue of the Americas New York, NY 10019	J. Spacecraft Rockets	NOISE CONTROL VIBRATION ISOLATION Trade and Technical Press Ltd. Crown House, Morden Surrey SM4 5EW, UK	Noise Control Vib. Isolation
JOURNAL OF TESTING AND EVALUATION (ASTM) American Society for Testing and Materials 1916 Race St. Philadelphia, PA 19103	J. Test Eval. (ASTM)	NOISE CONTROL ENGINEERING P.O. Box 3206, Arlington Branch Poughkeepsie, NY 12603	Noise Control Engr.
KONSTRUKTION Spring Verlag 3133 Connecticut Ave., N.W. Suite 712 Washington, D.C. 20008	Konstruktion	NORTHEAST COAST INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, TRANSACTIONS Bolbec Hall Newcastle upon Tyne 1, UK	NE Coast Instn. Engrs. Shipbldrs., Trans.
LUBRICATION ENGINEERING American Society of Lubrication Engineers 838 Busse Highway Park Ridge, IL 60068	Lubric. Engr.	NUCLEAR ENGINEERING AND DESIGN North Holland Publishing Co. P.O. Box 3489 Amsterdam, The Netherlands	Nucl. Engr. Des.
MACHINE DESIGN Penton Publishing Co. Penton Bldg. Cleveland, OH 44113	Mach. Des.	OIL AND GAS JOURNAL The Petroleum Publishing Co. 211 S. Cheyenne Tulsa, OK 74101	Oil Gas J.
MASCHINENBAUTECHNIK VEB Verlag Technik Oranienburger Str. 13/14 102 Berlin, E. Germany	Maschinen- bautechnik	PACKAGE ENGINEERING 5 S. Wabash Ave. Chicago, IL 60603	Package Engr.
MECCANICA Pergamon Press, Inc. Maxwell House, Fairview Park Elmsford, NY 10523	Meccanica	PLANT ENGINEERING 1301 S. Grove Avenue Barrington, IL 60010	Plant Engr.
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING American Society of Mechanical Engineers 345 E. 45th St. New York, NY 10017	Mech. Engr.	POWER P.O. Box 521 Hightston, NJ 08520	Power
MECHANICS RESEARCH AND COMMUNICATIONS Pergamon Press, Inc. Maxwell House, Fairview Park Elmsford, NY 10523	Mech. Res. Comm.	POWER TRANSMISSION DESIGN Industrial Publishing Co. Division of Pittway Corp. 812 Huron Rd. Cleveland, OH 44113	Power Transm. Des.
MECHANISM AND MACHINE THEORY Pergamon Press, Inc. Maxwell House, Fairview Park Elmsford, NY 10523	Mech. Mach. Theory	PRODUCT ENGINEERING (NEW YORK) McGraw-Hill Book Co. P.O. Box 1622 New York, NY	Product Engr. (NY)
MEMOIRES OF THE FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, KYOTO UNIVERSITY Kyoto University Kyoto, Japan	Mem. Fac. Engr. Kyoto Univ.	QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF MECHANICS AND APPLIED MATHEMATICS Wm. Dawson & Sons, Ltd. Cannon House Folkestone, Kent, UK	Quart. J. Mech. Appl. Math.
MTZ MOTORTECHNISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT Franks'sche Verlagshandlung Pflzerstrasse 5-7 7000 Stuttgart 1 W. Germany	MTZ Motor- tech. Z.	REVUE ROUMAINE DES SCIENCES TECHNIQUES, SERIE DE MECANIQUE APPLIQUEE Editions De L'Academie De La Republique Socialiste de Roumaine 3 Bis Str., Gutenberg, Bucarest, Romania	Rev Roumaine Sci. Tech., Mechanique
NAVAL ENGINEERS JOURNAL American Society of Naval Engineers, Inc. Suite 507, Continental Bldg. 1012 - 14th St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005	Naval Engr. J.	REVIEW OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS American Institute of Physics 335 East 45th St. New York, NY 10017	Rev. Scientific Instr.
		SAE PREPRINTS Society of Automotive Engineers Two Pennsylvania Plaza New York, NY 10001	SAE Prepr.

PUBLICATION AND ADDRESS	ABBREVIATION	PUBLICATION AND ADDRESS	ABBREVIATION
SIAM JOURNAL ON APPLIED MATHEMATICS Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics 33 S. 17th St. Philadelphia, PA 19103	SIAM J. Appl. Math.	VDI FORSCHUNGSHEFT Verein Deutscher Ingenieur GmbH Postfach 1139, Graf-Recke Str. 84 4 Düsseldorf 1, Germany	VDI Forsch.
SIAM JOURNAL ON NUMERICAL ANALYSIS Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics 33 S. 17th St. Philadelphia, PA 19103	SIAM J. Numer. Anal.	VEHICLE SYSTEMS DYNAMICS Swets and Zeitlinger N.V. 347 B. Herreweg Lisse, The Netherlands	Vehicle Syst. Dyn.
S/V. SOUND AND VIBRATION Acoustic Publications, Inc. 27101 E. Oviat Rd. Bay Village, OH 44140	S/V, Sound Vib.	WAVE MOTION North Holland Publishing Co. P.O. Box 211 1000 AE Amsterdam The Netherlands	Wave Motion
TECHNISCHES MESSEN - ATM R. Oldenburg Verlag GmbH Rosenheimer Str. 145 8 München 80, W. Germany	Techn. Messen-ATM	WEAR Elsevier Sequoia S.A. P.O. Box 851 1001 Lausanne 1, Switzerland	Wear
TURBOMACHINERY INTERNATIONAL Turbomachinery Publications, Inc. 22 South Smith St. Norwalk, CT 06855	Turbomach. Intl.	ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR ANGEWANDTE MATHEMATIK UND MECHANIK Akademie Verlag GmbH Liepziger Str. 3-4 108 Berlin, Germany	Z. angew. Math. Mech.
VDI ZEITSCHRIFT Verein Deutscher Ingenieur GmbH Postfach 1139, Graf-Recke Str. 84 4 Düsseldorf 1, Germany	VDI Z.	ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR FLUGWISSENSCHAFTEN DFVLR D-3300 Braunschweig Flughafen, Postfach 3267 W. Germany	Z. Flugwiss

SECONDARY PUBLICATIONS SCANNED

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SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL AEROSPACE REPORTS Superintendent of Documents U.S. Government Printing Office Washington, D.C. 20402	STAR		

ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS SCANNED

INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES, ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS Institute of Environmental Sciences 940 E. Northwest Highway Mt. Prospect, IL 60056	Inst. Environ.	THE SHOCK AND VIBRATION BULLETIN, UNITED STATES NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES, ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS Shock and Vibration Information Center Naval Research Lab., Code 5804 Washington, D.C. 20375	Shock Vib Bull., U.S. Naval Res. Lab., Proc.
INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON ACOUSTICS, ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS	Intl. Cong. Acoust., Proc.		

CALENDAR

DECEMBER 1980

- 8-10 **INTER-NOISE 80** [International Institute of Noise Control Engineering] Miami, FL (*INTER-NOISE 80, P.O. Box 3469, Arlington Branch, Poughkeepsie, NY 12603*)
- 9-11 **Western Design Engineering Show** [ASME] Anaheim, CA (*ASME Hq.*)

MARCH 1981

- 8-12 **26th International Gas Turbine Conference and Exhibit** [ASME] Houston, TX (*ASME Hq.*)
- 21-Apr 1 **Lubrication Symposium** [ASME] San Francisco, CA (*ASME Hq.*)
- 31-Apr 1 **Pressworking Machinery for the Eighties Conference** [IMEchE] Birmingham, UK (*IMEchE, 1 Birdcage Walk, Westminster, London, SW1H 9JJ*)

APRIL 1981

- 6-8 **22nd Structures, Structural Dynamics, and Materials Conference** [AIAA, ASME, ASCE, AHS] Atlanta, Georgia (*AIAA, ASME, ASCE, AHS Hqs.*)

MAY 1981

- 4-7 **Institute of Environmental Sciences' 27th Annual Technical Meeting** [IES] Los Angeles, CA (*IES, 940 East Northwest Highway, Mt. Prospect, IL 60056*)

JUNE 1981

- 1-4 **Design Engineering Conference and Show** [ASME] Chicago, IL (*ASME Hq.*)

- 8-10 **NOISE-CON 81** [Institute of Noise Control Engineering and the School of Engineering, North Carolina State University] Raleigh, North Carolina (*Dr. Larry Royster, Program Chairman, Center for Acoustical Studies, Dept. of Mechanical & Aerospace Engr., North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27650*)

- 22-24 **Applied Mechanics Conference** [ASME] Boulder, CO (*ASME Hq.*)

SEPTEMBER 1981

- 20-23 **Design Engineering Technical Conference** [ASME] Hartford, CT (*ASME Hq.*)

OCTOBER 1981

- Eastern Design Engineering Show** [ASME] New York, NY (*ASME Hq.*)
- 4-7 **International Lubrication Conference** [ASME - ASLE] New Orleans, LA (*ASME Hq.*)

NOVEMBER 1981

- 15-20 **ASME Winter Annual Meeting** [ASME] Washington, D.C. (*ASME Hq.*)
- 30-Dec 4 **Acoustical Society of America, Fall Meeting** [ASA] Miami Beach, Florida (*ASA Hq.*)

DECEMBER 1981

- 8-10 **Western Design Engineering Show** [ASME] Anaheim, CA (*ASME Hq.*)

CALENDAR ACRONYM DEFINITIONS AND ADDRESSES OF SOCIETY HEADQUARTERS

AFIPS:	American Federation of Information Processing Societies 210 Summit Ave., Montvale, NJ 07645	IEEE:	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers 345 E. 47th St. New York, NY 10017
AGMA:	American Gear Manufacturers Association 1330 Mass. Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C.	IES:	Institute of Environmental Sciences 940 E. Northwest Highway Mt. Prospect, IL 60056
AHS:	American Helicopter Society 1325 18 St. N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036	IFTOMM:	International Federation for Theory of Machines and Mechanisms U.S. Council for TMM c/o Univ. Mass., Dept. ME Amherst, MA 01002
AIAA:	American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1290 Sixth Ave. New York, NY 10019	INCE:	Institute of Noise Control Engineering P.O. Box 3206, Arlington Branch Poughkeepsie, NY 12603
AICHE:	American Institute of Chemical Engineers 345 E. 47th St. New York, NY 10017	ISA:	Instrument Society of America 400 Stanwix St. Pittsburgh, PA 15222
AREA:	American Railway Engineering Association 59 E. Van Buren St. Chicago, IL 60605	ONR:	Office of Naval Research Code 40084, Dept. Navy Arlington, VA 22217
ARPA:	Advanced Research Projects Agency	SAE:	Society of Automotive Engineers 400 Commonwealth Drive Warrendale, PA 15096
ASA:	Acoustical Society of America 335 E. 45th St. New York, NY 10017	SEE:	Society of Environmental Engineers 6 Conduit St. London W1R 9TG, UK
ASCE:	American Society of Civil Engineers 345 E. 45th St. New York, NY 10017	SESA:	Society for Experimental Stress Analysis 21 Bridge Sq. Westport, CT 06880
ASME:	American Society of Mechanical Engineers 345 E. 45th St. New York, NY 10017	SNAME:	Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers 74 Trinity Pl. New York, NY 10006
ASNT:	American Society for Nondestructive Testing 914 Chicago Ave. Evanston, IL 60202	SPE:	Society of Petroleum Engineers 6200 N. Central Expressway Dallas, TX 75206
ASQC:	American Society for Quality Control 161 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee, WI 53203	SVIC:	Shock and Vibration Information Center Naval Research Lab., Code 5804 Washington, D.C. 20375
ASTM:	American Society for Testing and Materials 1916 Race St. Philadelphia, PA 19103	URSI-USNC:	International Union of Radio Science U.S. National Committee c/o MIT Lincoln Lab. Lexington, MA 02173
CCCAM:	Chairman, c/o Dept. ME, Univ. Toronto, Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada		
ICF:	International Congress on Fracture Tohoku Univ. Sendai, Japan		

